GET IT
The New Price List of Cycle, accessories, will be sent post free on request.
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FREE TO CYCLISTS.
The New copy of our Price List will be sent post free on application.
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 159 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE	STEAMERS.	TONS.
16th September	DONGOLA ..	8,056
17th „	PLASSY ..	7,346
24th „	NALDERA* ..	15,825
1st October	SOUDAN ..	6,696
8th „	MOREA ..	10,890
15th „	EGYPT* ..	7,941
22nd „	CHINA ..	7,952
29th „	MALWA* ..	10,941
5th November	DELTA ..	8,097
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th „	DEVANHA ..	8,092
26th „	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
10th „	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
17th „	MOREA ..	10,890
26th „	MANTUA* ..	10,902
31st „	PLASSY ..	7,346

* NALDERA
* MALWA
NARKUNDA
MANTUA
} * Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.
A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date	Steamers
16th September	DUNERA

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALAIN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
23rd Sept.	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo
21st October	MANTUA	Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November	NALDERA	
30th December	MALWA	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COMLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
9th Sept.	LHASA	Karachi direct
5th „	BANDRA ..	Busreh saloon passengers only
7th „	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa noon
8th „	BAMORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malay Maru	T. Saito	26th Aug.	6th Sept.
Saigon Maru	T. Sato	7th Sept.	16th Sept.
Ganges Maru	K. Yamanol	19th Sept.	1st Oct.
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	7th Oct.	19th Oct.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda.	8074	15th „	5th Sept
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	30th „	12th „
Morioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4469	10thSep	25th „
Tamba Maru	D Aoshiwa	5886	29th „	13th Oct
*YamagataMaru	Y. Matsuda	3807	9th Oct.	10 „

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
S. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 58,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco.
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien.	Newchwang.	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of ½ per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 8.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 293.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E, M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshinghhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade East, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE
65 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at ½ per cent. per annum provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for various periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

S. M. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,53,75,38
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 2,68,75,12
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,21,11,48

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 26, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

C. D. E BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
126, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department.
GEO. BROWN. General Manager

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAM & CO.
Managing Agents.
or,
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and G.I.P. 263, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.
125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sooria & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mulji Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents.
309, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO LTD
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.
Funds exceed 35,60,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 29,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARNA,
Asst. Secretary,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City.

Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Head Office,
Lahore.

NATIONAL INDIAN
HEAD OFFICE, 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS. Branch Secretary, Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent. Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
Branch Secretary, LIPTON'S BUILDING, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta

Mr. Merchant
If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
GO TO—
The Bombay Commercial Museum
It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.
A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,75,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Manager

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Opps Police Chowkie, Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2

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ESTABLISHED 1870.
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666.
RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. A decision to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An energetic LEDGER CLERK. Experienced in Attorneys line preferred. Apply Messrs. CAPTAIN VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road.
A C10746

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective Lime business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS Sylhet, Assam
C10264

WANTED—AGENTS for to sell the products of the Venus Chemical & Drugs Manufacturing Company, Kapadvanj Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 plus commission. Apply to the MANAGER.
A C 10701

WANTED—A qualified WEAVING MASTER with practical knowledge of handlooms. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating experience and salary expected to the MANAGER, CAWNPORE DYEING & CLOTH PRINTING CO., LTD, Cawnpore.
A C10752

WANTED—Respectable and influential AGENTS for selling the shares of a promising Limited Concern on monthly salary of Rs. 100 plus 2nd class Railway fare. Only those who are ready to give guarantee of selling 100 shares of Rs. 25 each need apply to Messrs. RENBY & Co., 5, Pollock Street, CALCUTTA.
A C10755

WANTED—Few influential TRAVELLING AGENTS on a monthly pay of Rs. 100 and Commission for U. P. Punjab and Bombay Presidency for our coal and oil mills department. Please apply by letter either to the MANAGING AGENTS at No. 8, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, or to our representative Mr. K. MUKERJEE, New Sarder Asrani, Sitaram Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
C10756

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GRADUATE able to discharge the duties of a correspondent clerk wants an EMPLOYMENT in any firm. Apply to Box No. 201, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B

A GRADUATE strong in English, Mathematics, Persian and Urdu, experienced in coaching students up to Matriculation standard wants a TUITION. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."

SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT by young energetic man of good experience in Stores and Clerical line. Has served in the S. and T. Corps and private firms and been in charge of Depots. Excellent references. Please write to Box No. 7155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B M1247

SUB-ENGINEER, Roorkee, qualified just demobilized seeks EMPLOYMENT. Experienced in Irrigation, Roads, Buildings, Railways, labour organisation, etc., in India and Mesopotamia. Member of Pelman Institute. Engineering student of L.C.S. London. Excellent testimonials. Last pay Rs. 300 per month. Would accept any salary with good prospects. Apply Box No. 7171, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B C1274

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—ROOMS and BLOCKS in New Hanuman Buildings and Moni Lall Mansions, Lamington Road, the latter for Hindus only. Enquire PROPRIETOR at the former address near Imperial Cinema
£ .....

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
5 CR1239

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—BULLOCK TONGA, New, not used Rs. 270 VICTORIA HOTEL, Princes Dock.
J R1266

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.—Crown Cork filling and Crowning machines, in good working order, going cheap. VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCES DOCK.
K R1267

WANTED—One LITHO PRINTING MACHINE with its full accessories. Please correspond with full particulars with the CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE of India, Dongri, Bombay.
K C10667

EDUCATIONAL.

ENROLMENTS for London Chamber's 1922 Examinations, General Commerce Course will soon close. Apply principal immediately, DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Great Western Building, Fort.
M R1264

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—CAPITALIST, who can invest few Lacs in Tea Industry. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 7165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R C10743

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grefted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—TEAK SLEEPERS 7ft. by 10in. by 5. Apply Box No. 7159, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1255

WANTED—PURCHASERof matter for publication with copyright of historic work, "Ashaque's Directory of Bombay Presidency. Apply PUBLISHER, Post Dasada, Kathiawar.
T R1263

FOR SALE—14 GINS by Platt Bros. in Ginning Factory of Kalada (renamed Zainabad) in excellent working order. Also one Piano. Inspection invited. Apply personally to KAMDAR, ZAINABAD STATE, Dasada, via Mandal, District Kathiawar.
T R1262

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. AND WVG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SALE OF WASTES.

OFFERS with 25 per cent. deposit up to 12th September, 1921, are invited by the undersigned for the disposal of the following wastes on account and risk of the respective defaulting merchants:—

1. Shaikh Jan Mahomed Jamaluddin.

	About Cwts.
Coloured Sized Large	53
Doubling Waste	27
2. Abdul Rehman Master. Sized Waste 2 yards	32
3. G. M. Ajmerwalla. Piecer Waste No. 2	9
Oily Piecer Waste	17
Oily Rags	8
Unsized waste 3 yards	7
Unsized waste 1 yard	5
Rubing waste	257

GENERAL MANAGER.
Sopari Baug, Parel. C10751

COURT OF WARDS OFFICE BILASPUR C. P.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that long term leases on sliding scale (vide page 54 of Lac and Shellac by Lindsay and Harlow, Pioneer Press), of lac of the Korba and Pendra Estates in the District of Bilaspur, will be given on terms which can be seen at the Court of Wards Office, Bilaspur. Auction sale will be held at the District Court, Bilaspur, on the 24th September, 1921, at 2 p.m. Intending lessees are invited to attend the sale.

(Sd.) B. G. STEINHOFF,
Officer-in-Charge, C/W.
25-8-1921. C10718

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF AUGUSTA CAROLINE HAVELOCK, widow, deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts affecting the estate of Augusta Caroline Havelock, widow, late of 24 Combs Park in the City of Bath in the county of Somerset, England, European deceased, who died in England on or about the 13th of June, 1920, and letters of administration with the will and codicil annexed to whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 2nd August, 1921, to Ardeshir Framji Sunavala, Esquire, Solicitor one of the duly constituted attorneys of Ethel Frances Alice Ramsden (widow) the daughter of the said deceased the residuary legatee named in the said will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator C/o Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Lambert, 46, Churchgate Street, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1921.
SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
C10745 Attorneys for the Administrator

NOTICE.

OUR client has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property from VINAYEK VASUDEO NANARE. Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, possession, easements or otherwise in the said premises or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest of which notice shall not then have been received and as if such claim or interest had been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at Monje Thakurle in the Sub-District of Kalyan, District Thana, Taluka Kalyan, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 28 guntha or thereabouts Akar whereof is Rs. 3 13-6 bearing Survey No. 266, Entry No. 1874 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the land bearing Survey No. 327, on or towards the West by the boundary of Dombivli village and partly by land bearing Survey No. 267 on or towards the North partly by the land bearing Survey No. 327 and beyond that by land bearing Survey Nos 267 and 268 and on or towards the South by land bearing Survey No. 327 and which said laid is now in the occupation of the vendor.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1921.
PAYNE & Co.,
C10741 Purchaser's Attorneys

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3172 of 1919.

SHAFURALLIBHAI CARIM SOONAWALLA and another ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus.
KASSAMALLY HASSANALLY and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent order for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of November, 1919, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1921, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land together with messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying or being on Plot No. 84 (formerly No. 22) of the Sandhurst Road (East) estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration of District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Dhaboo Street, on the South by Sandhurst Road aforesaid on the West by Plot No. 21 of the said estate leased to Abbasbhai Abdulhoosein and others and on the North by Plot No. 23 of the said estate leased to Shukally Abdulhoosein and Adamji Abdulhoosein and are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6894, Street Nos. 28-30 and 32 and which said piece of land forms a portion of land bearing New Survey Nos. 4639 and 4646.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert.

Attorneys for plaintiff's abovenamed No. 18 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of August 1921.
R. B. PATEL,
Acting Commissioner.
C10643

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
19, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 2402.

GOOD OPPRTUNITY TO TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND PRIVATE USERS. AUCTION SALE OF WOOLEN, SILK AND COTTON PIECE GOODS.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1921, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Apollo Street Post Office, Fort, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers who had purchased the goods from the Auction Sales in 1920 and have failed to take delivery of the same.

On account and at the risk of Mr. L. C. Miranda, Tailor and outfitter of Back House Lane Fort.

Remnants of wollen, silk and Cotton piece-goods.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Lakha midas Gordhandas Tamakoowalla.

Remnants of Silk, Cotton and fancy piece-goods.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of furniture at Janjira Chambers on the 8th instant of E. Edward, Esqr., is cancelled.
J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1921.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers and C. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES ALLUMINUM SOFT CIRCLES.

On TUESDAY, the 6th September, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. Madon and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Beer Sein and Co., the undermentioned 15 cases of alluminium soft circles:—

1 case size 7 by .035 wg. 4 cwts. 1 qr. 25 lbs.
1 case size 8 by .035 wg. 4 cwts. 1 qr. 26 lbs.
4 cases size 12 by 20 wg. 17 cwts. 3 qr. 19 lbs.
2 cases size 13 by 20 wg. 8 cwts. 3 qr. 22 lbs.
1 case size 5 by .035 wg. 4 cwts. 2 qr. 3 lbs.
1 case size 5½ by .035 wg. 4 cwts. 2 qr. 2 lbs.
1 case size 6 by .035 wg. 4 cwts. 1 qr. 22 lbs.
1 case size 18 by .049 wg. 4 cwts. 1 qr. 25 lbs.
1 case size 19 by .049 wg. 4 cwts. 2 qr. 0 lb.
1 case size 20 by .049 wg. 4 cwts. 1 qr. 24 lbs.
1 case size 21 by .049 wg. 4 cwts. 2 qr. 4 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

On MONDAYY, the 12th September, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable landed property under instructions from Messrs. N. C. DALAL and Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagee Mr. Lunidassing Khigasing Lalsing and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ramdas Maganlal and by virtue of and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an indenture dated 26th October 1920.

All that piece or parcel of land of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 217 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. (06, New No. 2829, Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 214 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3652 and Street No. 19 and all which premises are situated at and on the Western side of Cavel Street Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ranchhoddas Amtha, on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji and on or towards the North by the property of Alexandra Perera and on or towards the South by the property of Kandas Manchharam.

Further particulars and condition of sale can be had of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 6th September, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND MILL STORES SUPPLIERS

SALE OF STEAM PIPING, FEED PIPING VALVES AND SUCTION PIPES, ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the Ahmedabad Junior Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Steam piping, feed piping, valves suction pipes, injection and overflow pipes, blow off pipes, and coupling up pipes for 2 boilers with joints, bolts and rings and also arranged for coupling up to the piping for a third boiler in future.

Particulars of the goods may be obtained from the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers.

Further conditions may be declared at the time of sale.

The goods is to be inspected at Messrs. Greaves Cotton's Chinch Bunder Godown.

SALE OF 4,156 WHITE PUGGARIES.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores and on account and at the risk of Mr. Desmal Dipnanath Champa Gulli, Muhji Jetha Market sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Surplus Government Stores Depot in Barracks Master's Office opposite Colaba Old Station, the following:—

4156 white puggaries 9 yards long (qualities M. C. M. & Staines & Co.).

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and goods removed immediately after the sale is over.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS TEXTILE CLOTHING AND MEDICAL STORES

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th September, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Surplus Government Stores Depot in Barracks Master's office opposite Colaba Old Station, the following:—

About 6,700 leather belts, 2,500 canvas bags, 19,000 Khaki caps, 57,000 forage caps, 3,000 serge waist coat, 3,800 Munda shoes 3,100 yards blue nainsook, a large lot of buckram; besides bags pole, helmet for sunshades tesselled caps; jackets, waistcoat; puggaries etc. Medical stores consisting of dry batteries thermometer cases, hypodermic and assorted needles, assorted sizes scalpels, scissors, artery forceps, one bundle India rubber and other medical stores

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and goods removed immediately after the sale is over.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door, cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, full sizes Clubb's safes etc.

The property of an European:—

5 rice silver drawing room cabinet.

By the orderof the party concerned:—

3 full size Chubb's safes.

2 Kitson lights with tank.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the following deceased:—

Re: Late Mr. A. M. Jacob.

3 stones with inscriptions foreign coins scarf pins, locket, diamond testing machine knife ivory measurement etc. etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee and the assignee of Kantilal, Lalbhoy Insolvent.

One safe, Mehta boxes, gadla, topia, silver tray etc.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAPS, BOLTS NUTS BRASS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th September 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Messrs Ford Automobile India Ld's Workshop at Hughes Road next to Vachaghandy Agiari a large quantity of iron scraps, bolts, nuts, brass etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Mary Pickford
in
"Rebecca of Sunny brook Farm"

An Artcraft Picture From the Play by Kate Douglas, Wigg and Charlotte Thompson.

The Biggest success the Screen has ever known, eclipsing her earlier productions.

THE WORLD'S SWEETHEART

Mary Pickford
in
"Rebecca of the Sunny brook Farm"

Pathe Gazette : Pathe Sunbeam.

NEXT WEEK AT THE
EMPIRE
Daily Change of Programme

A Week's Repertoire for the Holiday Week Madan Theatres Ltd. has the honour to present on

Friday 9th September at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"1001 NIGHTS"
OR
'THE SULTANESS OF LOVE'

No. 1 of the "Big 5" Pathe's Latest Super Production. An Oriental Pathe Color Picture

Saturday 10 September at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

An all CHAPLIN Programme. Reappearance of ever popular comedian in his past best and Greatest chaplin success.

Sunday 11th September at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"THE IDOL DANCER"

No. 2 of the "Big 5" A Love Story of Southern Seas. Produced by D W. Griffith.

Monday 12th September at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"QUEEN OF THE SEA"

A submarine phantasy and the world's triumph in the photoplay art.

Tuesday 13th September at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

'BACK TO GOD'S COUNTRY'

Featuring the brilliant Star Nell Shipman A Tale of Love and Villainy acted with 16 kinds of wild animals in it

Wednesday 14th September at 6-30 8-15 and 10 p. m.

SEALED ORDERS"

William Brady's most pretentious film feature Featuring a gallaxy of stars including Kitty Gordon

Thursday 15th September at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"THE TRIUMPH OF VENUS"

The unanimosly admitted sensation Wondrously appealing and fascinating, blending of the "Fairy Land" and "Never Never Land" for the children.

Friday 16th September at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"DADDY LONG LEGS"

A Mary Pickford Classic Will rock you with Laughter.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 ; ; 8-15 ; and 10 p.m.

WORLD PICTURES
present
EARL METCALFE
and
VIRGINIA HAMMOND
in
"THE BATTLER"

He wasn't a Dempsey but he could go some.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A PATHE PHOTOPLAY
SHE DID THE WRONG THING AT THE RIGHT TIME

Coming from DIXIE, inquest of her YANKEE Knights "IN WALKED MARY" at the height of his gay bachelor party. And it complicated matters for him and for her, But with a heartful of romance she found the key to his locked heart

SHE'LL UNLOCK YOUR HEART AND WALK IN So too Come and see

"IN WALKED MARY"

featuring winsome
JUNE CAPRICE
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News

MAMA'S BOY

Poland Comic
commencing next week
A PATHE SERIAL
Charlie Hutchison in
"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"
TIME

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3 30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

Charity Performance
Charity Performance
In aid of
KHULNA FAMINE FUND

Under the Patronage of Leading Citizens of Bombay.

Bhakta Vidur
Bhakta Vidur
Bhakta Vidur
Bhakta Vidur

The whole proceeds of this master piece of Cinema Screen will be given away to the Khulna Famine Relief Fund

Thursday 5-30 Thursday

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.

Cinema Majestic

Girgaon Tram Terminus

THE EXCELSIOR

Mr. M. E. BANDMAN presents the
Bandman Comedy Company,
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
The Criterion Theatre, London, Great success.
'Lord Richard in the Pantry'
comedy in 3 acts.
Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THIS WEEK

Our huge treble-barreled Programme!
Consisting of

(1) ONE INDIAN MYTHOLOGICAL DRAMA.

(2) ONE SWADESHI MOVING PICTURE.

(3) ONE AMERICAN SERIAL.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers rejoice to be able to offer to their Patrons of th "Globe" a monster three-fold Picture Bill..

"Krishna Kumar"
OR
"Pradyumna"

6 Reels—A Hindu Religions Film produced by the Bharat Cinema Film Company.

Also 2 Fresh Episodes (4000 feet) of our popular Wander-Serial

"The Carter Case"

THE SATYAGRAHA OF MAVLAS AT MULSHI PETH
Special Tmings To-day. 4-30; 6-30; 8-30; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

TO-NIGHT

The most powerful Drama ever screened of how a woman revenged herself on the man who deceived her!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present during the current Week

"The Broken Butterfly"

From the Story "Marcene" Ry Penelope Knapp Directed by Maurice Tourner Released by Robertson Cole a masterpiece of love and pathos, adapted from the great story by Penelope Knapp, produced under the the direction of the great master of screen drama, Maurice Tourneur.

A symphony of love and pathos — a drama that moves the heart with its overwhelming appeal.

A MUSICAL MASTER-PIECE

Inspired by the thunderous crash of a storm.

West-End Cinema,
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows To-day at 5-30, 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO DAY.

Mails for S. Settlements, China and Japan per ss. Thongwa close at 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.

Poona Races: Big Meeting, Third Day.
Meeting of the University Senate at Convocation Hall, Jehangir University Hall, 5-45 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	15 [illegible]
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 [illegible]
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	15 20
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 40
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 [illegible]
Poona Express	19 40	7 40
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 [illegible]

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 [illegible]
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 25
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 [illegible]
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 15

Domestic Occurrences.

REQUIM MASS.

There will be a month's requim High Mass to-morrow Wednesday the 7th inst. for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. John F. Zuzuart at St. Peter's Church, Bandra, at 7 a.m. Friends and relatives will kindly accept this only intimation.

GANPATI UTSAV AT DADAR.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya will deliver "Pravachana" before Goregaonkar Building, Ganpati this evening at 6-30 p.m. The meeting is open to the pubic.

GANAPATI UTSAVA.

Ganpati Utsav will be celebrated on behalf of the Cosmos Club started under the auspices of the Social Service League Parel Settlement. Four lectures have been arranged in the Settlement's compound.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SCHOOL

The Annual School-Day Gathering of the above school will be held to-day (Tuesday) in the school premises. Mr. C. Dove-Wilson of Mysore Government will presida.

POONA SPORTS.

Poona Inter-Collegiate Athletic Sports will be held at the Fergusson College Play Ground, to-day from 4 p.m. onwards, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, has kindly consented to give away the prizes.

SHRI VILE PARLE RASHTRIYA SHALA.

The Janmashtami (Shri Krishna Jayanti) Mahothsava ceremony was observed by the above Shala in the premises of Shet Chhaganlal V. Trivedi on the 26th of August last under the presidentship of Shet Shriman Yashvant Prasad Hariprasad Desai. Mr Gocuddas D. Raichura delivered a lecture on Shri Krishna Jayanti, when the whole audience was quite satisfied by his speech. The President in concluding his speech paid a good donation of Rs. 501 towards the Vile Parle Rashtriya Shala Fund. Other two gentlemen of Swayam Sevak Mandal paid Rs. 25 each, as subscription to the above Fund.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

Mr. S. B. Dave, Secretary, Commercial Education League writes:—

The Commercial Education League is formed with the object of providing Commercial Education to deserving students at moderate costs. Among the organizers there are three Bachelors of Commerce and on with practical experience in Banking. Among the subjects that will be taught are Accountancy and Auditing, Business organization, Commercial correspondence, Mercantile and Banking Law, Poiital Economy, Banking and Currency. Lectures will begin at 7-30 a.m., on Monday the 5th September (Ganesh Chaturth) 1921 at Young Mens Education Society's Quarters Kandawady, Girgaum. Time Table will be arranged so as to suit the convenience of students in the Morning on weekdays or noon hours on Sundays. Further particulars can be had by a communication with the Secretary.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA.)

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

At a General Meeting of the members of the Institution of Engineers (India), residing in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) held on the first of September the local Association was formed and a committee elected for the current year.

The principal function of the local Association is to cooperate with the parent Institution in promoting and advancing within the boundaries of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) the objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association of the Institution of Engineers (India).

NURSING INSTITUTE FOR BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League a meeting of the persons who have passed "Home Nursing" was held in the Hall of Servants of India Society's Home on 4th September 1921: Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai presiding.

On behalf of the League Rao Bahadur Pai explained the scheme of the Nursing Institution proposed to be started for supplying nurses at moderate charges for middle and poor class people in the city. The idea is to give a course in practical training in some of the Hospitals to those who passed the "Home Nursing" examination of the St. John Ambulance Association and thus start a Nursing Institute which will supply the needs of the people in this city. While the persons are undergoing practical training they will be given a small allowance by the League. After they obtain the efficiency certificate from Hospital Authorities they will be supplied with uniform and badge by the League. When any member of the Nursing Institute is detained for nursing duty he will be paid such fees as may from time to time be fixed by the League. This work is purely humanitarian and this institute is meant for helping poor and middle class people. The number will be limited to 100 for the present and as necessities arise this will be increased.

All those who have passed the Home Nursing Test and are willing to join the Institution are requested to send in their names and addresses to the Secretary, Social Service League, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ARTICLE IN "SHUBHODAYA."

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The Government of Bombay vs. Mr. Balkrishna Govind Kulkarni.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

In this case on the petition of the Government of Bombay the High Court had issued, in the month of July, a rule on Balkrishna Govind Kulkarni, B.A., LL.B., a pleader at Dharwar, who is also editor and publisher of the "Shubhoddya" Newspaper to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court in respect of the publication of the following articles and why he should not be dealt with according to law.

The articles "inter-alia" alleges:—(1) That on the day on which the volunteers were arrested, the trying Magistrate ran up the staircase of the Collector's office and called on Mr. Painter and that some whispers took place between them. (2) That the Superintendent of Police sat on the platform of the Magistrate's Court and made signs by his eyes, that when the pleader suggested that he should not be present, his face became red and came down on the pleader, and that there was no limit, to his uncalled for interruptions when the examination of witnesses was going on. (3) That when the pleader for the accused observed that it was eight that witnesses deposing to the same fact should be examined on the same day or else there was the fear of the Police 'Sanjeet' the court adjourned the hearing an hour earlier than the hours of closing of courts prescribed by law. (4) That though witnesses were not yet ready the accused were not enlarged on bail and a plea was put forward that the Police Prosecuting Inspector was away from town.

The above comments were made on proceedings which were then pending in the Court of Magistrate, First-class of Dharwar against two Volunteers of the Temperance Committee who were alleged to have extorted thirteen annas from a Bhangi. The petitioner submitted that the above allegation save that of the District Superintendent of Police setting on the platform in the Magistrate's Court, were untrue and that the same were calculated to bring the said court into contempt and to lower its authority.

The case came in for hearing yesterday before the Chief Justice and Sir Lallubhai Shah.

Mr. Balkrishna G. Kulkarni, opponent in the case made an affidavit in which "inter-alia" it was stated that all the allegations except the one relating to the stair case (1) were true and supported by the affidavits of the defence pleaders in the picketing case. As regards the Magistrate's running up the stair case to see Mr. Painter it was stated that the thick rumour was confirmed on the day previous to the publication by a gentleman in Government service. But as the gentleman was not now ready to come forward to support it the opponent felt it his duty to withdraw it in the absence of any affidavit to the contrary. With reference to the third allegation regarding the adjournment by the Magistrate it was stated on oath by the two affidavits of the pleaders that they did not consent to the adjournment but on the other hand strongly protested against it and put in a written application at that very time. Thus directly contradicting the allegation in the affidavit of Mr. Fernandes the trying magistrate.

It was contended on behalf of the opponent that the High Court had no jurisdiction to entertain such an application as the contempt alleged was not of the High Court itself but of a court inferior to the High Court. The High Courts in India are not the same as the King's Bench Courts in England though both are courts of Record. Even in England the only case which held that the King's Bench Courts had such power was 1960 K. B. There it was held that the King's Bench had such power as it was the guardian of manners and morals of the people. Besides the law administered there, was the common law which could only be done here only as far as the city of Bombay was concerned being within the jurisdiction of the original side of the High Court. As regards the motusil the law was based on equity and good conscience and common law had no application, there the opponent's pleader relied especially on the Special Bench case in 41 Cal. 172, the Amrit Bazzar case, where Three Judges Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Justice Mukerji and Stephens held that the High Court had no such power as the High Court's authority was derived from the Letters Patent which were in turn based on the previous Charter. In those days the Charter Courts or the Courts of Record had no such power the Sudder Nizamut Addalats were concerned. The Court could not there arrogate to itself what it had not previously got except by some enactment which did not exist. It was also contended that entertaining such applications would amount to the creating of a new offence not covered by any of the existing statutes.

It was contended that this question though referred to in his judgment by Justice Marten in 22 Bom. L. R. was not the subject matter of the case, as then it was a contempt of the High Court itself.

It was contended by the Advocate-General on behalf of the Government that this court had the power to superintend over the lower courts. It could revise the decisions of the lower court, and also control them in all other matters as well. Correspondingly the High Court also protect them, when the occasion arose, from others so as to prevent any obstruction of the due course of law. He relied mainly on the King's Bench cases of 1903 and 1906, Rex. vs. Parke and Rex vs. Davies and Venkatrao's case reported in 21 Madras Law Journal.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments reserved judgment.

The Advocate-General with the Government pleader appeared for the Government of Bombay.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. H. B. Gumaste, represented the Opponent.

TO HELP "THE AKALI" AND AKALI SIKHS.

In a meeting of the Sikhs of Bombay on the 4th instant, Sardar Jagat Singh Akali (Pardesi) Maulana Anis Ahmed exhorted the audience to make all possible sacrifices at the altar of motherland. Sardar Sahib appealed in very touching words for the funds (forty thousand rupees) for the Akali. Rupees seven hundred were contributed on the spot and the Maulana promised to collect five thousands more with the aid of the sub-committee consisting of five elected members. The following resolutions were unanimously carried out:—

(1) The meeting of the Akali Sikhs residing in Bombay urges upon the Central Sikh League to begin non-official enquiry in the case of Nankana tragedy at once.

(2) And that in memory of the Martyrs of Nankana the true facts published by Sardar Sardul Singh should be translated in Gujrati Mahratti and other vernaculars for gratis distribution.

AHMEDABAD CONGRESS.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

A meeting of the Exhibition Committee was held under the Presidency of Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Chairman of the Reception Committee, to consider the lines on which the Swadeshi Exhibition should be organised at the time of the Congress Session. The Committee have decided as follows:—

The Exhibition shall consist of the following sections:—

(a) Demonstration Section, (b) Museum Section, (c) Sales Section, (d) Competition Section.

COMPETITION SECTION.

This has been divided into three subsections:—

(1) Making slivers by carding cotton.
(2) Spinning.
(3) Weaving.

All the three kinds of work will be kept going for eight days at the rate of 8 hours a day. Three grades of prizes have been kept for competition for each sort of work. The prizes will be of Rs. 100 Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 either in cash or in other form.

MAKING SLIVERS BY CARDING COTTON.

This section of competition will be open to students only. Two students from each Province selected by the Provincial Congress Committee or the National Educational Board of the Province will be allowed to compete. The student competitor must get a certificate of selection from the institution sending him for competition. The test of competency will be the capacity to prepare good slivers of as large a quantity of cotton as possible within a given time. The intending competitor shall bring with him the necessary apparatus for carding and preparing slivers.

SPINNING COMPETITION.

There will be two sets of competitors in the section viz. I Students and 2 Non-students,—each set competing seperately from and independently of the other.

Students—Two students from each Province sent by the Provincial Committee of the Province with a certificate of selection for competition will be admitted for competition.

Non-Students—Two persons from each Province, certified by the Local Provincial Congress Committee will be allowed to compete.

Competency will be judged by the length, uniformity and strength of the yarn.

Every competitor will bring with him a spinning wheel of his own choice.

WEAVING.

In this section too there will be two sets of competitors—student and professionals—each set competing separately. Each competitor will bring with him his own loom. Warp and weft of handspun yarn and healds and reeds will be supplied by the Exhibition authorities. Every competitor must have his own assistant.

Students—Two students from each Province, certified as above by the local Provincial Congress Committee will be allowed to compete—one of whom shall be working with Indian Pit loom and the other with Fly Shuttle loom.

Separate sets of prizes in three grades as above mentioned will be awarded for showing highest efficiency in weaving by Pit loom and Fly shuttle loom.

Professionals—The above conditions shall also apply to this class of competitors and separate prizes for efficiency in weaving by use of Indian Pit and Fly shuttle looms shall be awarded.

The test of efficiency will be the length and the texture of the cloth woven.

SAVE ISLAM BY SAVING TURKS.

A MOULANA'S HELP TO ANGORA.

The Central Khilafat Committee is authorised to make an announcement that Maulana Subhanullah Land-Lord of Gorakhpur Volunteerily contributes a prnicely donation of Rs. 50,000 to help the Angora Government, now engaged in life and death struggle with the Greeks. The Committee feels assured that God-fearing and wealthy Mussalmans, including Princes after realising the gravity of the present situation, shall rise equal to the occasion in making similar donations for a struggle which is to decide whether the Crescent or the Cross is to prevail. Muslims have to defend Islam and not the Turks. Indian Mussalmans are in stronger position than others, hence their responsibilities are greater towards their religion. He shall be answerable to the Arabian Prophet for his negligence if he sees the dismemberment of Islam without moving his fingers. Every Mussalman is a custodian of the sanctity of that trust.

This announcement should be followed by many such and of greater amounts and a campaign of vigorous collections of Funds be made enabling The Central Khilafat Committee to help the Angora Government at the time of dire necessity for amunitions.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FOURTEENTH SESSION AT AHMEDABAD.

A meeting of the Provisional Committee for the All-India Muslim League, assisted by the leading members of the Khilafat Committee and Jamiat-ul-Ulema was convened at Ahmedabad under the presidentship of Mr. Lalamia Hava on Wednesday the 31st of August last in which it was unanimously decided that the fees of membership for the Reception Committee of the 14th Session of All-India Muslim League to be held here at the end of December 1921, should be Rs. 25 and that persons willing to join hands with the said Committee should apply before 15th September 1921, to the following address for application forms as early as possible." Office of the Reception Committee, All India Muslim League, Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.

FATAL FALL FROM WINDOW.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Maruti Sadashiv (12) residing with his brother at Walkeshwar, and who died as a result of a fall from the second floor of his house.

The evidence showed that the deceased was suffering from fever and cough for the last 12 days. On the 3rd instant at night his brother left the house, leaving him (deceased) with two other lads. At about 5 a.m. on Sunday last the deceased went to the window as he was coughing and while leaving forward he lost his balance and fell into a gutter. He was picked up unconscious but soon died.

The jury recorded a verdict of accidental fall.

Official figures published by the Director of Public Health, United Provinces, for the week ending 27th August, show that there was a considerable drop in the mortality from cholera over the figures of the week previous, the number of deaths being little over seven thousand. There were no deaths from plague reported.—(A. P.)

LABOUR SITUATION IN MADRAS.

WHAT UNION HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

A public meeting to hear from Mr. E. L. Iyre on "Labour Situation in Madras" was held last night at 8-30 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mrs. S. Naidu presiding.

Mrs. Naidu in introducing the speaker, Mr. E. L. Iyre, said: The thoughts of all of us are concentrated in that one charming word Swarajya. But to gain Swarajaya, we should have the sympathy of also the teeming millions. The time has come now that if a pin is pricked in the heart of Punjab, blood flows out of the veins of South India, that is, we should be united

HISTORY OF LABOUR UNION.

Mr. Iyre then traced the history of the Labour Union in Madras saying that before the Union came into existence the mill hands of Buckingham and Karnatiak Mills used to work from 4-30 in the morning till late in the evening. They had an interval of half an hour in the afternoon, but the rush of mill hands was so great that it used to take 10 minutes to get out and 10 minutes to get into the premises, so practically, they got only 10 minutes for their meals. Their pay was Rs. 30 per month and almost every day about 50 men used to get assaulted by the Europeans After the establishment of the Union, the pay of the mill hands increased to Rs. 55 and even Rs. 60 per month. The Union also prosecuted the European and Indian Assistants who assaulted the mill operatives and some of them having been fined, the assault on the poor mill hands ceased altogether.

He then narrated the good even the strike had done. After the strike the mill hands sank all their religious differences The Brahmins used to cook for the non-Brahmins, and Mohamedans and Brahmins partaking of a common food.

But the capitalists do not much care, said Mr. Iyre, for the educated Indians, because they think they have no following but if the common mass of humanity is united they take the freight. And so it happened in case of the Union. They prosecuted Mr. Nadia, Mr. K. Mudliar and the speaker asking the Court to grant an injunction restraining them to address the mill hands. The Judge who was a civilian, granted the injunction, but fortunately it was not executed owing to the pressure brought on by the Labour partty in England. He said that he could prove to the hilt that Government was responsible for the Brahmin and non-Brahmin trouble and also of the direct persecution of the leaders. He appealed finally for the sympathy towards this movement.

MR. CHAMAN LAL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chaman Lal then addressing "the meeting said it was his sad experience during the last Tramway strike that this Company had tried some hooligans to break his (speaker's) and Mr. J. Baptista's heads. He (speaker) was charged by the "Pioneer" as being a "Bolshevist," but to fight for the poor "coolies" who under Government Act earned only 3 annas a day and to take up the cause of the Indian workers, then, of course he pleaded guilty. He said time had come when we should be all united and be one and fight for the labourer, making it a common cause.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

MR. GANDHI'S ARRIVAL GIVES IMPETUS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

The arrival of Mr. Gandhi in Calcutta gave a fresh impetus to the movement of boycott of ofreign cloths. The volunteers employed in picketing of piece-goods shops showed much enthusiasm yesterday and gave the shop-keepers one week's time to clear the stock in hand. No disturbance of any kind has yet been reported.

At a public meeting yesterday some 3,000 Orya porters of Burra Bazar resolved not to carry foreign cloths from to-day.

MR. GUPTE'S PROHIBITION BILL.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 3.

In regard to his Prohibition Bill, Mr. Gupte, M.L.C., has been informed that the Governor does not see his way to allow facilities for its immediate introduction in the Council in view of the Minister's decision to appoint a committee to go into the whole question of the Government's Abkari police and the introduction of total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

INDIAN ELEMENT IN POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

With the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, it has been decided to introduce a substantial Indian element into the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India. Recruitment will ordinarily be from Indian members of the Indian Civil Service and Indian officers of the Indian Army holding King's Commissions and in cases of special merit from officers of provincial Civil Services.

The Madras Government, in a press communique, says that while they sympathese with the measures directed towards encouragement of temperance they cannot permit Acts which tend to inconvenience or annoyance of the public, and Government, therefore, reserve to themselves full discretion for protection of the public, or of any particular individual, and they expect the magistracy and the police to be prompt and vigilant in taking all measures that may be necessary to prevent or to punish infringements of law or any lawful order made by a competent authority.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE."

In Fred Jackson's comedy we certainly find much to amuse us. This light form of entertainment is decidedly more suitable to Bombay audiences, I should imagine than the heavy stuff. "The Naughty Wife" provides us with plenty of fun, and the many ludicrous situations were well acted.

Whether in actual life a husband would assist a young and pretty wife in packing her things, in readiness for ap elopement with her lover is questionable, but as a playwright's idea for comedy, it is delightful.

The wife's lover certainly became very much bored with the attention bestowed upon him by the husband, naturally; and the naughty wife, a true daughter of Eve changes her mind at the last moment and decides to honour and obey Hubby, feeling I presume the absurdity of the situation, and realizing it is much safer to be married than loved.

Beeryl Barraclough as the naughty wife, J. Oliver Twiss as the husband, Carl Lawson as the lover, and Violet Blyth Pratt as the lover's old flame were very amusing and were ably supported by the rest of the Cast. "The Naughty Wife" is decidedly a good show.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions made by the members of the Association for the relief of the famine-stricken people in different parts of India specially in Khulna and Bhil Country up to the end of August last.

	Bales.
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Mills	12
Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., Mill	9
Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd. Mills	6
The Finlay Mills, Ltd	2
The Swan Mills, Ltd	2
The Dawn Mills Co., Ltd.	Rs. 800

MR. SHAUKAT ALI AT SURAT.

MR. PATEL'S SPIRITED SPEECH.

Maulane Shauket Ali and Mr. Vithalbhoi Patel had a very busy time during the last week of August. They had undertaken an extensive tour in Gujerat and did not fail to visit small places like Rander Bardoli. Kaliawadi and many more.

Surat was stirred to its depths on the 22nd when Maulana and Mr. Patel visited the historic city. In the evening at 6-0 a large meeting of over 15,000 people was held at the Victoria Gardens. A large majority of the attendants was dressed in Khadi. Mr. Dayalji Desai, who with a band of patriotic workers of the city is largely responsible for the present awakening in the district, was voted to the chair. In a nice, eloquent speech he appealed the audience to be extremely careful to see that not a leaf of the Gardens was struck down.

MR. PATEL.

Mr. Vithalbhoi in a spirited and closely reasoned speech explained at length the underlying principles of the Non-violent n-c-o movement. He said ours is a struggle of soul force against brute force, of justice against injustice. It does not aim at hurting anybody. Non-violence is its basic principle. If that principle is missed even for a moment, the whole superstructure, so long built upon splendid sacrifices and selfless services, would topple down like one prepared of cards.

Mr. Patel continuing said in order to reach the goal of Swaraj, the people have got to climb three rungs of a ladder. They had successfully crossed one step. They had to their credit an achievement unparalleled in the history of the Congress. They were fortunate to collect a crore of rupees and enrol one crore of Congress Members. He was hopeful that the second step which consists in a complete boycott of foreign cloth would be as easily crossed. Still the Rubican was only in sight. The third and the last step was to his mind the most difficult one. Swaraj was theirs no sooner did they abandon the fear of death. They should be prepared to offer every sacrifice imaginable to acquire that highest of things—the salvation of the country. They should be prepared for civil disobedience and ready to put up a non-violent but determined struggle.

Mr. Patel then moved the resolution regarding Indians in the Kenya Colony.

MR. SHAUKET ALI.

Maulana Shauket Ali said that he has great faith in God and in the determination of 32 crores of people in the land. He regretted that the Mahomedans of Surat were not taking very keen interest in the Khilafat work. The Maulana proceeding further said that when he saw Mr. Dayalji he found him in a short *chaddi*. It was a veritable prisoner's dress and in a country where the leaders are so far prepared he was quite sure the masses would follow in their wake.

MAHATMA GANDHI IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Messrs. Gandhi, Mahomed Ali, Azad, Sobani and party arrived in Calcutta to-day from Barisal. To avoid the rush of a reception they got down at Dum Dum Cantonment station, about seven miles from Calcutta and drove therefrom in a motor car to Mr. C. S. Das's house in Calcutta. Mr. Gandhi is expected to stay in Calcutta for about a week.

Works of public utility to the value of nearly five and a half lakhs were constructed by private individuals in United Provinces last year, the principal being three dharmasalas in Hardwar, the gifts of Lala Gambhir Prasad and Ram Sukh Das, Baba Jaswant Singh and Rai Bahadur Seth Baldeo Prasad.—(A. P.)

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING THIRD DAY.

HANDICAPS

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, September 5.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Galway Gate 9/6; Not Much 9/3; Quarryman 9/0; Western Wave 9/0; Plymouth Rock 8/9; Verge 8/5; Goldaiher 8/5; Bruce Lodge 8/4; Noutbutweel 8/4; Resilience 7/13; Dolonia 7/13; Camberley 7/12; Violinist 7/12; Waynflete 7/10; Cresset 7/9; Owen Roe 7/8; Vallance 7/6; We Two 7/5.

THE E[illegible]LINON HANDICAP—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Bell Metal 10/6; Night Bomber 9/13; Meg Merrilies 9/2; Miserable 9/0; The Count 9/0; Lady Ard 8/0; Reconquista 8/0; Soft Nite 7/10; Robina 7/9; Lord Jim 7/5; Bohea 7/5; Tarania 7/5; Quiver 7/2; Cherry Girl 7/1; Pilgrim's Pass 7/0; Drop Scene 7/0; Mary's Lamb 7/0; Land Lady 6/11; Magnificence 6/10; Wandering Maid 6/10; Vengeance 6/10.

THE GALWAY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Ramadan 9/12; Archer 9/6; Zefus 9/3; White Bell 9/0; Spearwood 9/0; Black Peter 9/13; Wild Woman 8/10; Fashion Plate 8/10; Laodicea 8/9; Quarterly 8/8; Japanese Pine 8/6, Grieg 8/4; Belstead 8/2; Flotelle 8/2; Limehouse Lights 8/0; Kilcloon 7/12; Another Night 7/11; Way of an Eagle 7/10; Undies 7/9; White Simon 7/5; Easter Holiday 7/2; Charles William 7/0;

THE GALWAY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mametz 9/8; Gipsy's Advice 9/3; Mill Mount 9/3; Penny Pie 9/1; Lwow 8/13; Japonette 8/12; Beggar Prince 8/10; Heir at Law 8/10; Claim A. 8/9; Matchlock 8/7; Gentle Sabon 8/4; Sandra 8/4; Gunda 8/1; Gaurelle 8/0; Maiden Palon 7/12; King's Own 7/11; Kolobh 7/10; My Patsey 7/10; Magical Mike 7/8; Elphene 7/3; Hiberna 7/0.

THE LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2 3/4 miles.

Joyous Gard 12/7; Maud Allan 12/7; Truncheon 12/5; Isle Ocky 12/2; Dark Legend II 11/7; Count Hannibal 11/6; Daroji II 11/3; Centre 11/0; Traveller 10/10; Snowflake 10/6; 10/6; Mickeen 10/4; Flying Fox 10/3; Elham Valey 10/0; Susie 10/0; Baldennell 9/7.

THE SESTAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Nizam-ul-Mulk 9/8; Karikata 9/6; Shahzada 9/2; Zuheir 9/2; Waabil 9/1; Waterloo 9/0; Dawlat 9/0; Rose Hill 8/12; Golshan 8/12; Hakum 8/11; Dunbar 8/10; Balloon 8/8; Nevermind 8/8; Bismark 8/6; Investor 8/5; Royal Court 8/4; Kitchener 8/4; Wadghar 8/3; Brindisi 8/2; Shums 8/2; Gold King 8/1; Diamond King 8/0; Glencoe 7/13; Honest Beauty 7/13; Taj 7/12; Arvil 7/11; Anxious 7/12; Triumph 7/11; Peninsular Vershan 7/9; Huntsman 7/9; Lamington 7/6; Dominoer 7/5; Peshwa 7/3; Honey 7/3; Shanawan 7/0;

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Lord Setay 9/12; Caraway 9/8; Paragua 9/8; Fretwork 9/4; Divide 9/4; Quite Dark 9/1; Antie 9/0; Calder Vale 9/0; Viola 8/11; Little Cell 8/11; Dayspring 8/9; Pomano 8/0; Pompano 8/8; La Hogue 8/6; Fitzclarence 8/5; Christmas Holiday 8/5; Treasury 8/2; Eager To 8/1; Gunning 7/13; Dori 7/13; Anthracite 7/12; Broadford 7/12; Pharpar 7/10; Catcher 7/10; Little Trout 7/8; Verx 7/5; Pine Tree 7/2.

Forfeits for the above races due, if not struck out before 8 a.m. to-morrow, Tuesday 6th September, 1921.

NOTICE.

Owners and trainers are reminded that the final entries for the Poona Races, 2nd meeting close to-morrow Tuesday 6th September 1921.

1ST MEETING—4TH DAY.

HANDICAP.

Saturday, Sept. 10.

POONA, September 5.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and distance. Dartmoor 9-12, Anaiza 9-8, Mandil 9-7, Union Jack 9-2, Kayid 8-13 Tipperary 8-13, Cessation 8-12, Durban 8-8, Ferry Boat 8-7, Karikata 8-7, Dilawar 8-7, Winning Post 8-4, Waabil 8-3, Dawlat 8-1, Perteallis 8-1, Golshan 8-0, Rose Hill 8-0, Hakum 8-0, Nevermind 7-9, Tyrant 7-9, Kitchener 7-5, Kusra 7-4, Brindisi 7-4, Glencoe 7-1, Desert Flower 7-1, Huntsman 7-0, Peshwa 6-12, Honey 6-12.

CRICKET.

There was a Cricket Match between the Catholic Gymkhana and the Government Telegraph Recreation Club on the Improvement Trust Ground on the 4th instant. The latter won the match by one run.

800 MILES CYCLE RACE.

WON BY A BELGIAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 5.

Paris.—A Cycle race from Paris to Brest and back, a distance of 800 miles, has been won by a Belgian, named Mottiat, in 35 hours 7 minutes 8 seconds. A Frenchman, Christophe, was second in 58 hours.

AUTOMOBILE GRAND PRIX.

WON BY A FRENCHMAN

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 5.

Brescia.—The Automobile Grand Prix was run to-day over a course seventeen kilometres four-hundred metres in length, which had to be lapped thirty times. The race was won by Goux, a Frenchman, on Ballot his time being 3 hours thirty-fifive minutes nine seconds for completion of the course. The winners' average speed was 144 and three-qurters kilometers an hour, which is the worlds' record. The second place was filled by Chassagne, a Frenchman and the third place by Wagner an Italian, who finished close upon the heels of the Frenchman. During the Race Bording covered the seventh lap at the speed of 155 kilometres an hour.

THE AVIATION GRAND PRIX.

The Aviation Grand Prix was won by Sadi Lecomte, a Frenchman. He flew a course of three hundred kilometres in 73 minutes nine and one-fifth seconds, being an average speed of 144 miles an hour. An Italian finished second in 89 minutes.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Tuesday, September 6, 1921.

LORD WILLINGDON'S OUTBURST.

In singular contrast to the studiously guarded language of the Viceregal survey of events in Malabar was Lord Willingdon's highly provoking and hysterical utterance on the opening day of the Madras Legislative Council session last week. While Lord Reading was careful not to suggest that there was any organisation behind the sudden conflagration that burst out on the 20th August at Tirurangadi, Lord Willingdon's Government have been recklessly declaring from the very beginning, before they had before them any connected report of the disturbances, that there was "an organisation among the Moplahs to resist lawful authority by force." Lord Willingdon repeated this extraordinary allegation in the Council last week. The possibility of disturbances on a large scale taking place all of a sudden without any sort of organisation behind them, does not at all seem to have entered into the minds of the administrators at Madras. If Lord Willingdon and his colleagues would take the trouble to peruse the report of the Hunter Committee on the Punjab Disorders, they will find that there is no need at all of pre-supposing that behind every conflagration there must be regular organisation to bring about the outburst. Here is the finding of the Hunter Committee on the point whether there was a "rebellion" and "organised conspiracy" in the Punjab at the time:—"On the evidence before us we are of opinion that there was no rebellion nor any organisation for the purpose; further that there was no organisation even for bringing about the disturbances and atrocities which were committed by the mobs seized by the frenzy of the moment." Does Lord Willingdon ask us to believe that the riots in Malabar have shown evidences of a more convincing character regarding the existence of organisation behind them, than the Punjab disorders displayed? We know, of course, that Sir Michael O'Dwyer believed and continues still to believe that there was an organisation behind the disturbances in his province. But this fact only shows how "men on the spot" are liable to take an exaggerated view of things when their vision has been clouded by prejudice. Lord Willingdon is only repeating the role played by Sir Michael two years ago. Like Sir Michael, he too suggests in a reckless fashion that "The suddenness and the extent of the conflagration points irresistibly to the existence of a widespread and dangerous organisation whose leaders were only watching for an opportunity to attempt by violence to overthrow the existing Government and to exploit for that purpose the religious fanaticism of the Moplah." From an unbiased and careful study of all the reports, official and non-official, appearing in the papers so far, we have no hesitation whatsoever in declaring that there is absolutely no warrant for the highly exaggerated view of things taken by Lord Willingdon and we feel sure that any responsible commission that may be appointed to investigate the causes of the Moplah outbreak will be able to declare without the least reservation that there is no evidence of any organisation as such behind the disturbances. It is true that Lord Reading has, by a slip of the tongue apparently, used the word "rebellion", but a careful study of the context in which the expression is used will show that his Excellency means by it merely "a large revolt" and does not at all mean to convey the suggestion of an organised movement behind it.

If, as Lord Willingdon suggests, there was an organisation behind the Moplah disturbances, how does he prove the fact? If there was an organisation why was Mr. Thomas, District Magistrate, silent about it in the first communique he issued after the outbreak? That there are serious discrepancies between the Madras Government's version of the events and causes leading to the outbreak and that of Mr. Thomas will be apparent to our readers from a comparison of the first communiques issued by them. We publish below the relevant portions from both side by side:—

Madras Government's communique. Dated 22nd Aug.	Mr. Thomas' communique, dated 26th August:—The District Magistrate had received information that a number of war knives were in existence in Tirurangadi in contravention of the Malabar Offensive Weapons Act 29 of 1854 and it was also necessary to arrest incitements to offences by some persons in Tirurangadi under section 8 of the Moplah Outrage Act Anticipating that resistance would be offered a requisition was made for a detachment of British troops to support the police and the party arrived at Tirurangadi before dawn on the 20th.
For some time past there have been indications that agitators in Malabar have been working on the well-known religious fanaticism of the more ignorant class of Moplahs. About two or three months ago the formation of so-called volunteers was noticed in certain localities. These volunteers wore a kind of uniform and sometimes a sword. At Tirurangadi parties of them began to pray at the place where the bodies were burnt of the Moplahs who were killed in the outbreak of 1894. Latterly seditious pamphlets have been circulated and seditious speeches made. It was not thought necessary to proceed against the volunteers so long as they did not actually break the law. After taking legal opinion the Government recently sanctioned the prosecution of the authors of a seditious pamphlet and the maker of a seditious speech and proceedings were about to be instituted when the events of the last few days indicated the widespread and dangerous nature of the organisation that had been created in certain parts of the Malabar District.	
At the beginning of this month two cases occurred which were also reported in the Press at the time those showed the existence of an organisation among the Moplahs to resist lawful authority by force. Briefly, they were as follows. At Pukkottur, near Malappuram, on the pretext that the house of a Moplah tenant had been unjustly searched by the police after a burglary in the house of a landlord (one of the Nilambur Tirumulpads) a crowd of several hundreds of Moplahs, armed with knives, swords and spears collected, levied blackmail from the landlord on threat of murder and threatened to murder also the Inspector of Police. The latter officer stood his ground with great coolness and bravery, and the crowd ultimately dispersed. The police, however, were powerless to arrest any of the offenders either at the time or subsequently.	
The second case occurred at Tanalur near Tirur where Moplah pickets assaulted Tiyya toddy drawers and broke their pots and an armed crowd of Moplahs prevented the police from making any arrests. The concerted action of the crowd in these cases and their equipment showed that they were acting under some sort of organisation. Information was collected as to the leaders, and the District Magistrate decided to arrest and proceed against them under the Moplah Outrages Act 1859. With this object the District Magistrate arrived at Tirurangadi on the early morning of Saturday the 20th, accompanied by a party of the Leinster Regiment and a body of special police.	

Whereas the Government communique makes out that the Collector went out to effect the arrest of the leaders of a "widespread and dangerous" organisation to resist Government, as well as of the leaders behind the picketing movement, Mr. Thomas himself declares that he was out on a hunt for "war knives" and certain persons under section 8 of the Moplah Outrage Act. Not a word is said by him of his discovery of any "organisation" to overthrow the Government. In the eyes of Lord Reading the immediate cause of the outbreak was even simpler. He has declared that. "The spark which kindled the flame was the resistance by a large and hostile crowd of Moplahs armed with swords and knives to a lawful attempt by the police to effect certain arrests in connection with a case of house breaking. The police were powerless to effect the capture of the criminals and the significance of the incident is that it was regarded as a defeat of the police and therefore, of the Government. Additional troops and special police to be drifted to Malabar in order to effect the arrests." In view of these highly conflicting versions, is it not obligatory on Lord Willingdon to be guarded in his statements regarding the origin of the outbreak and to refrain from throwing mud at the Non-Cooperators, till at least he has ordered an enquiry to be made into the cause of the disturbances and he has the Committee's findings at his disposal? But, instead of doing so, he proceeds to prejudice the issue by fathering the *entire* blame on the Non-Cooperation movement and further warns the public that conditions similar to those obtaining in Malabar prior to the outbreak are obtaining in the Circars and Delta Districts and that he is resolved "to enforce the observance of law and order in all parts of the Presidency". We have seen what are the methods by which the observance of "law and order" has been enforced in Malabar Is the whole of Madras Presidency going to be plunged into a state of war?

Notes of the Day.

The Irish Reply.

The surmise that the Sinn Fein leaders would not reject Dominion status for their country if it is truly granted to them is proved correct by the substance of their reply to the British Government, which is published to-day. The reply rejects the Government's proposals on the ground that they do not give the Dominion status. The "Dominion Home Rule" promised by Mr. Lloyd George's Government is only the shadow and not the substance of the self-government enjoyed by Dominions like Canada and Australia. The Irish people refuse to be taken in by the Lloyd Georgian camouflage. They are after real self-government—"Government by the consent of the governed"—which the British Government is unwilling to concede, despite all the high talk of British statesmen about such a principle being the corner stone of the "British Commonwealth." Both Canada and Australia can walk out of the Commonwealth to-morrow if their people by a substantial majority decide to sever connection with the Mother-country—and not a finger will be raised by the latter to arrest the step. But they do not choose to do so—why? Because they find it more profitable and honourable to remain within the Commonwealth. Let Great Britain make it worth while for the Irish people to remain within the Commonwealth and we fail to see why they should sever the bond with the Commonwealth when they attain self-government. The example of South Africa should teach British statesmen the futility of the fears they are entertaining about a free Ireland.

First Condition Essential.

The Lancashire Deputation is scheduled to arrive this cold weather, but before they start, their principals ought to make sure whether they mean to pursue their ends by cursing or by coaxing. In Blackpool, the hallucination seems to prevail that all they have to do is to demand a right instead of pleading for a favour. The entire cloth trade of India is undergoing a revolution, and it is hardly pleasant to see Lancashire voters threatening to take the big stick if their condescending request is rejected. Almost all the candidates of the next election are committing themselves to the pledge that either the Indian import-duty would be removed or the countervailing excise be raised to eleven per cent. If they are so confident about the power of coercion through a Parliamentary majority, let them candidly dispense with silken diplomacy, and allow this country to have a trial of strength over this century-old scandal. At the United Textile Factory Workers' Association held in Blackpool last month, bellicose speeches were made, questioning India's right to protect an industry and proposing that the issue should be made into a plank for the election platform. What is worse, disgruntled capitalists are for moral support seeking the aid of Sydenhamite reactionaries, who themselves are out for adventitious alliances. In effect, anti-Indian opinion is being consolidated, and it is only fair to ask that Lancashire representatives should dissociate themselves from reactionary intrigues before being granted a hearing in India.

"True Liberty."

We have dealt in our leading columns with Lord Willingdon's failure to diagnose the real causes of the Moplah outbreak. A fresh instance of his utter incapacity to appreciate any but the official point of view is afforded by his refusal to allow the local Legislative Council to discuss so vital a subject as the recent mill disturbances in Madras and the resort to firing on people thrice in the course of the day. Mr. S. Srinivas Aiyangar had given notice of a motion for adjournment with a view to raise such a debate, but Lord Willingdon disallowed the same on the ground that in his opinion the motion could not be made "without detriment to public interest." Lord Willingdon has, indeed, a queer idea of what constitutes 'public interest", when he refuses to allow those whom his own Government loves to dub "representatives of the people" to discuss an affair in which six innocent citizens of Madras were killed and 27 more were wounded as a result of the firing by the police. Lord Willingdon would have done well to tell his "Liberal" colleagues what, in his opinion, 'exactly constitutes "public interest", so that they may not needlessly waste their energies in drafting motions which will never be moved and may not have to put up with the humiliation—not to say exasperation—of being snubbed by the tin-gods in this heartless fashion. While abusing the powers resting with the Governor in this manner. Lord Willingdon had the hardihood, a few hours earlier, to appeal to the members of the Council, with "all the earnestness at his command" "to rally to the Government, to organise an effective counter-propaganda, to do all that in you lies to refute misinterpretations of the actions and motives of Government, and to encourage the people in resisting this intolerable terrorism which is the very antithesis of all true Liberty." The members who were exhorted in this fervent manner had a vision of the "true Liberty", when they saw themselves gagged by the high-priest of that goddess a few hours later. What sins, O Liberty, have not been committed in thy name by thine own priests!

Garpir Muslim Institute, Poona.

Many of the inhabitants even of Poona itself do not know of the existence of the above institution in Poona. It is an institution which, though still quite in its infancy, already shows signs of developing into almost an ideal school in course of time. It is situated near the premises of the Poona branch of the Imperial Bank of India. Intended for the education of the children of the very poor class of Muslim residents of the locality, it is though not exactly an orphanage, something more than a school since it not only affords free education, but also in most cases provides food and clothing for the children. The Institute is not yet two years old, but the success it has achieved is little short of miraculous. There are at present nearly 100 little boys and girls on its roll and many among them are orphans. These children are taught (by practical methods), the three R's in Urdu, Marathi reading and writing, the reading of the Quran and some easy handcrafts. Further they are taught and made to practise all the common every day religious observances of the Muslims. The founder of this institution is a humble, unostentatious, poor and pious gentleman, Maulvi Mohamed Amirullah Saheb by name, who is still looking after its management for the pleasure he derives from doing good to those who can make no return save gratitude. The institution is run with the small subscriptions received from generous middle class folk and much of its future depends on the support it receives from the public of Poona who care to see poor children schooled and trained to become good citizens rather than see them grow up useless wretches likely to bring misery to themselves and trouble to the country.

'Local Self-Government."

As an example of what Lord Willingdon's Government are doing to promote the cause of Local Self-Government the following "special order" issued by that Government recently may be quoted:—

Under Rule 37 of Schedule IV of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government issue the following special order:
"No portion of a municipal fund shall be applicable to the purpose of maintaining or aiding any educational institution which is not recognised or approved by the Government, the District Educational Council or any other authority duly authorised by the Government in his behalf to grant such recognition or approval."

The Government of Lord Willingdon proceed to dictate to the municipalities what type of education they should impart in their schools, though the cost of maintaining these schools might be entirely defrayed by the municipalities themselves. It is not a question of Government enforcing this disciplinary action because of any grant received by the Municipality from Government. If the Madras Government or any authority nominated by them withhold 'recognition" or "approval" from any municipal or private school, the Municipality in question is debarred from helping that institution even with a pie! Is this not the very acme of Local Self-Government? And yet, this unconstitutional and reactionary *ukase* has gone forth with the full consent or rather in the very name of an Indian Minister of Education. Long live the "neo-Liberalism" of Madras!

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

"REJECTION IRREVOCABLE"

DEVALERA ON FUTILITY OF FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 5.

In his reply to Mr. Lloyd George's letter of August 10th Mr. De Valera says that the Irish too are convinced that it is essential that some definite and immediate progress should be made towards the basis on which the future negotiations can usefully proceed. He describes the historical references in Mr. Lloyd George's letter as fallacious and says that the essential datum of the problem is that the people of Ireland in acknowledging no voluntary union with Great Britain, and in claiming as fundamental the natural right to choose freely for themselves the path they shall take to realise their national destiny have by an overwhelming majority declared for Independence and an established Republic. But says De Valerat, Great Britain on the other hand acts as though Ireland is bound to her by the contract of Union that forbade separation. The circumstances of the supposed contract are notorious and yet on the theory of its validity the British Government and Parliament claim to rule and legislate for Ireland even to the point of partitioning the Irish territory, against the will of the Irish people and killing or casting into prison every Irish citizen refusing allegiance.

REJECTION IRREVOCABLE.

The "British Government's proposals" says De Valera "are based fundamentally on these premises. The Irish have rejected the Government's proposals and their rejection is irrevocable". Proposals are not an invitation to Ireland to enter into a free and willing partnership with free nations or British Commonwealth. They are an invitation to Ireland to enter into partnership under conditions determining a status definitely inferior to the status of these free states.

The Dominions, Mr. De Valera points out, are all guaranteed against the domination of a major state not only by the acknowledged constitutional rights giving them equality status with Great Britain and absolute freedom from control of British Parliament and Government, but by thousands of miles separating them from Great Britain. But, he declares, Ireland would have guarantees neither of distance nor of right. The conditions sought to be imposed upon Ireland would divide her into two artificial states each destructive of other's influence in any common council and both subject to military, naval and economic control of the British Government.

AN IMPARTIAL ARBITRATOR.

Mr. De Valera states that the Irish are willing that a neutral and impartial arbitrator should judge between the diametrically opposed interpretations of history and the fact of georgraphical propinquity held by the British Government and the Irish. If, however, the British Government refuses and threatens to give effect to its views by force the Irish can ony resist. But, says De Valera, force won't solve the problem for it never will secure victory over reason and right. Threats of force must be set aside from the beginning as well as during the actual conduct of negotiations. Respective plenipotentiaries must meet untrammelled with any conditions ebcept facts themselves and must be prepared to reconcile subsequent differences not by appeals to forge either covert or open but by reference to some guiding principle on which there is a common agreement. The Irish have proposed the principle of Government by the consent of the Governed. It is a simple expression of test to which any proposed solution must respond if it is to prove adequate. On this basis only do the Irish people see any hope of reconciling the "consideration which must govern the attitude" of Britain's Representatives with the considerations that must govern the attitude of Ireland's representatives and on this basis are the Irish ready immediately to appoint plenipotentarres.

SINN FEIN REPLY.

DEFINITE REJECTION OF GOVT. PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 5.

It is understood that Government Circles consider the Sinn Fein reply to be definite rejection of Government's proposals. The situation is regarded as being extremely grave.

INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSN.

DRAFTING OF RULES FOR CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 5....

Hagu.—The Conference of International settled a forty years' old dispute with regard to the legal effect on bills of lading, by drafting rules for carriage of goods by sea, which are entitled "Hague Rules 1921." The rules will tome into effect on January 31st, 1922, after endorsement by the Executives of Shipping, Banking, Insurance and other Organisations.

Great commotion prevails in the Delhi Bullion Market due to the enormous losses sustained by various firms and speculators.

IRISH REPLY.

REJECTS GOVT. OFFER.

PROPOSALS DONT GIVE DOMINION STATUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Sept. 4, 4-55 p.m
Recd. 9-50 a.m., Sept. 5.

The Irish reply rejects the Government's proposals on the ground that they do not give the Dominion status. The reply states that the rejection is irrevocable, but the Dail Eireann is ready immediately to appoint plenipotentiaries on the basis of the principle of Government by consent of the governed.

"INDIA'S DEMORALISATION."

"MORNING POST" ON STATE OF DISINTEGRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Sept. 6.

The "Morning Post" in a leader headed "India's Demoralisation" says there is ample evidence that the Government knew for months what was going on in Malabar and yet the Local Government contented itself with looking on with folded hands. The most disquieting feature of the unwelcome news from India is the evidence running through it all of demoralisation within Government itself. A wonder will be felt, says the Journal, at the state of disintegration disclosed in the working of the Government when the decision of such a consequence as withdrawal of prosecution in the Munitions Case can be taken without reference to the Viceroy and that in a matter to which everyone of his colleagues must know he would attach very grave importance personally.

With such confusion existing within a small scale of the Supreme Council the "Morning Post" asks, what mutual understanding and reliance can be looked for through different grades of the public services. Government of India is uncertain of itself and awaits bidding of Mr. Montagu and the Provincial Governors are doubtful of the authorities above them. The latter see mischief going on and can do nothing to check it until crime has actually commenced whilst the unfortunate District Officers on the spot are snubbed and suspected most and are worst off all for they know their foes are numerous and vigilant and they have no support or encouragement left them except what they can find in their own sense of duty.

PRINCE HIROHITO RETURNS FROM TOUR.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4, 4-45 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 5.

Tokio.—Prince Hirohito has returned from his tour and was given an enthusiastic welcome.

DACOITIES AT PONNANI.

SOME MOPLAHS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Sept. 3.

The first batch of thirty-five Moplahs are now being tried in Cannanore in connection with the collision at Tiruran gadi. All accused were identified by police. The trial is proceeding.

82 Moplahs were arrested yesterday from Tanur and the neighbouring places. No less than forty-five dacoities were reported at Ponnani within the last couple of days

Postmaster-General, Madras, has sanctioned opening of seven field post and telegraph offices in the disturbed areas for the convenience of military.

MR. DE VALERA'S REPLY.

"A CHEERLESS DOCUMENT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Sept. 6.

Mr. De Valera's reply is generally voted a cheerless document in the first place because it is argumentative and does not heed the Premier's warning of the impossibility of maintaining Truce indefinitely by a mere Exchange of notes and in the second place because the suggestion of meeting of the Plenipotentiaries untrammelled with any conditions involves Premier's sacrifice of six vital points which even the most liberal papers consider to be impossible. Nevertheless several papers notably the "Daily News" and the "Times" urge Government to summon the Sinn Fein plenipotentiaries to a Conference as a way out of the deadlock to which the present writing of notes is tending.

LINE BETWEEN KELANPUR AND DABHOI BREACHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Kelanpur and Dabhoi on the Gaekwar's Baroda, wires:—

Owing to heavy rains the line between Kelanpur and Dabhoi on the Gaekwars Dabhoi Railway is badly breached at several places. Transhipment is not possible. It will take a few weeks for through communication to be restored. Meantime the traffic is being diverted *via* Miyagam and Dabhoi.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

APATHY OF RICHER COUNTRIES.

TROTZKY ON RUMANIAN AGGRESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 5.

According to news received in London, Trotzky addressing an extraordinary meeting of the Moscow Soviet on August 30th, inveighed against the Allied countries inviting Rumanian aggression with the object of depriving Russia of corn from the Ukraine.

Dealing with the famine situation he declared that the richer countries instead of helping confined themselves to talking. Russia must before all count upon herself alone.

FAMINE RELIEF MISSIONS

SUB-COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Sept. 5.

There are already rocks ahead in connection with the organisation of international relief of the Russian famine The demand addressed to the Soviet Government by the International Commission appointed by the Supreme Council to grant facilities for the Sub-Commission of Investigation, which it is proposed to send to Russia, is criticised as not merely making for delay but as likely to excite Soviet suspicion and hostility.

The Hoover Relief Mission and the American Red Cross are not displaying anxiety to collaborate with the European Relief bodies, which are attaching such importance to the preliminary survey of the Russian conditions. Moreover, M Nansen, who is visiting Paris and London, in order to negotiate a grant of Government credits on behalf of the International Red Cross at Geneva, is being criticised in certain quarter in both capitals for already concluding an agreement with the Soviet authorities.

"TWO MILLION RUSSIANS WILL DIE OF FAMINE."

DAILY COST OF A MILLION DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 5.

Paris.—The American Red Cross Commissioner for the Baltic States, who has just arrived here from Riga expresses the opinion that over two million Russians will die of famine despite what help the whole world can offer. He estimates the daily cost of providing the starving with a pound of bread daily at a million dollars.

RELIEF FUND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD CURZON SUPPORTS SUGGESTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 5.

Lord Curzon has written to the Lord Provost of Glasgow supporting the suggestions of the Lord Mayor of London that every city and town in the United Kingdom should immediately inaugurate relief funds. He says that the Government is anxious that every assistance should be given.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

DELEGATES TO GENOVA.

Information has been received that the Government of India have accepted the nominations to the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva on the 25th of October, made by the All-India Trade Union Congress. Mr. N. M. Joshi was nominated Indian Labour reresentative owing to Lala Jajpat Rai's inability to leave India. Messrs Chamanlal and Wadia were nominated as the two advisers Messrs Joshi and Chamanlal would sail for Marseilles by the s. s. "Sudan" or the s. s. "Morea" to be in time for the Conference.

LOOTING OF GRAIN SHOPS AT MEERUT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MEERUT, Sept. 3.

Scarcity of wheat and high prices of foodstuffs have resulted in outbreaks accompanied with looting of grain shops in *mandi*. Rumours were afloat for some time past since Id that shops would be looted. A local grain merchant is said to have given less quantity of wheat in weight to a purchaser. People soon gathered at his shop and a sysytempatic looting soon commenced lasting for about an hour. Large quantities of grain were removed and bags taken by hand and by bullock carts. Shops in the whole city were soon closed and even houses in Muhallas district. The Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police are both on the spot and the situation is now well in hand. Some arrests have been made.

There were several disturbances at Puraswakum and Choclai on Thursday and two more Adi-Dravida huts were burnt.

ABYSSINIAN RAIDERS.

CROSS BORDERS INTO KENYA.

BRITISH EVACUATE TWO TOWNS.

ENEMY EXTENDING ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 5.

Nairobi.—The Abyssinian raiding parties have crossed the border into Kenya and the British have evacuated Gaddaduanna and Sulemuddo without casualties. The military authorities admit the raids, but are reticent and state that according to the latest reports the district is quiet. The situation is believed to be serious. The enemy is extending his advance further inland. Details are at present unobtainable.

SUPPRESSION OF MONARCHIST MOVEMENT.

GERMAN GOVT'S FIRMNESS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Sept. 6.

The firmness of German Government in resolutely suppressing Monarchist reactionary movements has gained for it much popular respect which has hitherto been somewhat lacking. The last week's events have proved that German Labour both Moderate and Extreme will support Government and uphold Republic for they vigorously suppressed the Monarchist demonstrations such as Sedan celebrations in various parts of Germany.

Bavaria who has previously been resisting firm measures of the Central Government now appears to be yielding to pressure. The Bavarian newspapers which have defied the Berlin order have now ceased to appear. The Saxon Government is strongly supporting the Central Government also. The Allies view with much favour strengthening of Wirth's Ministry because thereby is carrying out of the Treaty of Versailles guaranteed. The troubles between Austria d Hungary about Burgenland are still unsettled but it is hoped that strong remonstrance on the part of the Allies will induce Hungary to yield without bloodshed.

SEQUEL TO MURDERING THREE SEPOYS

PUNITIVE ACTIONS AGAINST TRANS-BORDER VILLAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NATHIAGARI (N.-W. F. P.), Sept. 3.

The following communiqué gives accounts of successful, unopposed and unprecedented punitive actions against two trans-border villages of Tindu and Jalamai for treacherously murdering three unarmed sepoys:—On the 20th July three unarmed sepoys of Kurram militia, who were returning from a signal course to their headquarters at Parachinar, were treacherously murdered by a gang of trans-border raiders on the road between Thal and Parachinar close to Arawali. Investigations proved that the offence had been carried out at the instigation of Mulla Mohmud Akhunzada by a gang consisting of Alisherzai and Manatuwal tribesmen. It was therefore decided to take punitive action against the two trans-border villages of Tindu and Jalamai, belonging to these two tribes, which were close to the scene of ambush.

On the night of the 17/18th August, the village of Tindu was surrounded before dawn by the Kurram Militia. The village was taken completely by surprise, and shortly before dawn two guns belonging to the militia, together with 40 Sappers and Miners, took up the position some three thousand yards from the village. As soon as it was fully light messengers were sent into the village by the Officer Commanding the Militia, and the headman of the village was summoned and informed that half of the village would be burnt and one hour would be allowed for the removal of women and children and any portable goods which they could carry away in time. Hostages were at the same time taken to provide against treachery. No sort of resistance was attempted except from four men of the village who fired some shots at the militia. Two of these men were subsequently arrested with their rifles. As soon as evacuation was complete, half the village was effectually burnt by Sappers and Miners and all towers were successfully blown up.

OPERATION AGAINST JALAMAI VILLAGE.

On the following night a similar operation was carried out against Jalamai village by the Kurram Militia with their two guns, reinforced by four guns of the pack battery sent down from Parachinar. The surprise attempt was again complete and after evacuation had been carried out, the village was bombarded and a party of Sappers and Miners then entered the village and entirely demolished it. No opposition of any kind was encountered.

The burning of a village in the independent territory is without a precedent in the lower Kurram valley and has created an excellent impression. It is hoped that safety of the road has now been re-established.

The members of the Nadiad Khilafat Committee at a meeting passed resolutions condemning the action of the Commissioner of Delhi in seizing the Fatwa of Hind Zamiettul Ulma of Delhi, which bears the signatures of about 500 Ulmas, and requesting the President of the Zamiettul Ulmas of Hind to call the Conference as soon as possible, and decide what to do, as by the said action the feelings of the Mussalmans are wounded very much.

REMEDY OF INDIA'S ILLS

PROBLEM IN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

MR. SASTRI OPTIMISTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 5.

Paris.—Interviewed by the "Petit Parisien" the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri referred to the troubles in India and declared that the Imperial Conference was to him the certain proof of existence of remedy for India's ills. He claimed that the King's use of word *Swaraj* in his address to the people of India proved His Majesty's sympathy with the Indians' cause. Mr. Sastri said that he had a very strong impression that that the desire expressed at the opening of the Indian Parliament would not remain a dead letter, but would be transformed into deeds.

Grave problems were raised during the Imperial Conference, but before decisions were taken India's representatives were every time consulted in same quality as the Dominion Prime Ministers. British statesmen, who listened to India's representatives with sympathy understood India's claims and aspirations.

Such were the well-founded hopes which Indian representatives were taking back.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AFGHANISTAN.

REPORTED BREACH OF NEGOTIATIONS CONTRADICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 5.

The India Office announces that there is no official confirmation of the statement, which has been published that the negotiations for a treaty of friendship between Great Britain and Afghanistan have been broken off.

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF IN TANGANYIKA.

ITS RETARDING EFFECT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Sept. 5.

Daressalam.—A public meeting representing all sections of community yesterday evening emphasised the retarding effect of the new customs tariff on the progress of Tanganyika and a resolution was unanimously passed requesting the Governor to pass on to the Colonial Office with a view to immediate withdrawal of this extra taxation. Very strong views are held in Tanganyika regarding the endeavour to apply the Kenya conditions to Tanganyika the former Colony having enjoyed uninterrupted trade for twenty years whereas the latter was only just showing signs of revival since the war.

VICTIMS OF PRESS ACT.

FORFEITURE OF PAMPHLETS

LUCKNOW, Sept. 4.

Under the Indian Press Act Government of the United Provinces have declared forfeiture of all the copies of the pamphlets (1) "Tarana Quam" part 1 (Urdu) published by Lall Nanda Lal from Nadri press, Bareilly, (2) "Rachi Traya Gad" (Hindi), national songs by Kamta Prasad printed in Shri Damodar Press, Lucknow, (3) "Tark Mawlat Par Takrir Zabardast" (Urdu) by Mohamed Mubarak Hussain Mohammad of Meerut and printed at Shamsul Mintaba press, Meerut, (4) "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai or Ashyoga Saughita" part 1 (Hindi) published by Benarsi Company, Benares and Printed at Shambu printing works, Benares. (5) "Bande Mataram, Swarajya by means of Charka" (Hindi) published by Pandit Jiva Ram Sharma and printed at Narayan Bhasker Press, Chandusi, (6) "Mahatma Gandhi Aur Asahgog" (Hindi) published by Yad Ram Gupta from Swendar Press, Aligarh and (7) "Jallianwalla ki Krur Katha" (Hindi) by Raghunandan Prasad Shukul and printed at Shambu printing works, Benares.

NON-COOPERATION.

NEW FROM ALL QUARTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The "Leader's" correspondent wires from Ballia under date September 2nd Messrs. Ramsanchi Singh, Ramlal Singh and Lakhootwari, three non-cooperators who were chargged under section 17 Criminal Procedure Code and were in hajat for 11 days for not furnishing personal bonds have been released.

* * * *

Ramindad, a police constable has been imprisoned for three months consequent to his resigning his post in sympathy with non-cooperators. He refused to stand his trial.

VICEROY GRANTS INTERVIEW TO PANDIT M. M. MALAVIYA.

(From our own Correspondent)

DELHI, Sept. 3.

The Viceroy granted an interview to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, yesterday. There was a reception of members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly at the Viceregal lodgge on Friday night.

WELCOME TO PRINCE.

"ANTICS OF LUNATICS" DEPRECATED.

DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Simla, Sept. 5.

The first business meeting of the Council of State met this morning at Viceregal Lodge, the Hon. Mr. Muddiman presiding. Attendance was fair but the visitors' gallery was thin with a sprinkling of ladies. At question time, in reply to Mr. Bhurgri, who drew the attention of Government to the comments of the "Pioneer" on the Khoreal shooting case and asked whether it was contemplated to modify the special legal procedure adopted in the cases of the trial of European British subjects, it was stated that the question was under consideration, and a fuller statement about the intentions of Government would be laid on the table.

In reply to Lala Sukhbir Singh, it was stated that the question of transfer of administration of Aden from the Government of India to the Colonial office was still under consideration. The same member elicited a reply that the Government of India were not aware that the U. P. Government proposed to transfer their capital from Allahabad to Lucknow. The question had not yet definitely risen and orders of the Governor-General would have to be taken under Devolution Rule No. 4 if there was to be a transfer. The Government of India had, however, called for a report of the local Government on the subject.

NO ADJOURNMENT ABOUT MUNITION CASE.

Ater interpellating, Mr. Khaparde withdrew his motion for adjournment about the Munitions Case in view of the observations contained in the Viceroy's speech and the circumstance that Sir Thomas Holland was not in this House.

The President announced that two applications one from Sir M. B. Dadabhoy and the other Mr. Annamalai Chetty, had been received stating that they intended to move for adjournment of the House on the Moplah disturbances in Malabar but as Sir M. B. Dadabhoy had given his notice earlier he had the right of priority. The House agreed to Sir M. B. Dadabhoy's moving his motion which would be taken up at 3 in the afternoon.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO PRINCE.

Sir M. B. Dadabhoy in moving his resolution proposing an address of welcome to the Prince of Wales, said the weighty and eloquent sentiments to which the Viceroy gave expression were still ringing in their ears, and would be received with approbation and satisfaction throughout India. In requesting the Prince to accept a loyal address, they were not only honouring themselves, but primarily discharging a duty they owed to themselves and to the great Indian Empire, whose representatives they were. It was only right and proper to accord a welcome to His Royal Highness who was coming out as the representative of the King-Emperor, who rules over the great mighty Empire—mighty not only in the sense of its area and population, but mighty in traditions on which it was founded and principles of liberty and justice, equality and truth. Inauguration of constitutional regime in India during the present reign added another claim to the homage and affection that they owed to His Majesty.

Referring to the opposition raised in certain quarters against welcoming the Prince, the speaker boldly declared that His Royal Highness did not represent any system of Government but was coming only as the representative of the Sovereign who was outside all politics, and in that capacity as a messenger of goodwill. He visited other parts of His Majesty's Dominions and they would welcome him as such. "I am sorry," concluding the speaker said "some of the aders of the Extremist Party are misleading our countrymen by unwarranted statements, but I feel certain that better counsels would ultimately prevail. We have our quarrels with the Government. We have our differences with the bureaucracy. We shall settle our quarrels and differences in the forum of the Council Chamber, but we shall not permit these differences to interfere with the demonstrations of our loyalty to our future Sovereign. All talk of boycott goes against our religion, our tradition."

In conclusion, Sir Dadabhoy said that a similar resolution was being moved in the Assembly to-day and after hearing the result thereof he would suggest the names for the committee to draft the address of welcome.

"ANTICS OF LUNATICS" DEPRECATED.

Raja Sir Harnam Singh supporting the resolution recalled the visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor as Prince of Wales and his famous Guildhall speech which ushered in the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and he hoped the royal visit would mark another advance in the direction of constitutional advancement in responsible government.

Both the Maharaja of Cossimbazar and Sir Umar Hayat Khan gave their hearty support, the latter deprecating the antics of certain lunatics.

Sir B. C. Mitter further supported observing that they were all anxious to afford his Royal Highness a rousing welcome and that Indian legislature truly representing the nation had a right to speak on behalf of the people of India. Mr. Annamalai Chetty associated himself with the previous speakers' sentiments and Sir Alexander Murray as one of India's delegates to the International Conference at Genova two years ago where capital and labour were represented said that these classes were of one wind in respect of the Prince of Wales during his Canadian tour and hoped that all the differences in India would also be sunk.

Sirdar Jogendra Singh, amidst the applause of a certain section of the house de-

(Continued on next page.)

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND'S TWO COLLEAGUES.

SHOULD THEY NOT FOLLOW HIM?

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—The Government of India have done wisely in publishing a second statement fuller than the first of the circumstances surrounding the withdrawal of the Munitions case, and in taking the opportunity of stating their own opinion of the procedure adopted. The resignation of Sir Thomas Holland has been accepted by His Majesty, and there is no need, therefore, so far as he is concerned, to dwell on the disclosures contained in the last official statement. But two points are worth nothing. The persistent rumour that the cases would be withdrawn, which found expression in the Legislative Assembly, seems to have actually operated as a suggestion on the mind of Sir Thomas Holland who, in his explanation to the Governor-General stated that up to June last he was himself convinced of the desirability of continuing the prosecution. The consideration which is said to have broken down the last scruple against withdrawal, is significant. Sir Thomas Holland seems to have been long under the impression that the case would be disposed of by the Magistrate. When he came to know that it would have to go to the High Court Sessions, he felt some uncertainty about the issue, his economic conscience was aroused, and he felt the need of consulting two of his colleagues in the Government. The names of these two gentlemen are withheld in the statement on the ground of constitutional practice. We venture to think that these grounds do not apply to the present case where not the action of Government as a whole but the conduct of an individual member of it in relation to two others is concerned. Both these men "aggreed to the withdrawal" though for different reasons, and neither of them suggested to Sir Thomas Holland the advisability of consulting the Viceroy on a matter so seriously calculated to involve the power and prestige of his Government. These gentlemen cannot be acquitted, to put it at the lowest, of having exhibited an insufficient appreciation of the seriousness of the matter and of their responsibility to the Viceroy. His Excellency in his generosity may condone the slight consideration to himself, but the public cannot trust the judgment of these two gentlemen who in a matter of such moment, were so completely oblivious of its bearing on the principles of Government and its certain effect on public opinion here and in England. We, therefore, think that they must share in the blame which has rendered Sir Thomas Holland's resignation imperative, and if they choose to regard themselves as vicariously absolved from it, it is necessary to point out that their position is really in some respects even more blameworthy, in that, having been approached for advice by a colleague in perplexity, they gave him wrong advice which has led to the ruin of his official career. As usual, the refusal to give their names has not prevented more or less shrewd surmises at probabilities, and we suggest that, in the interests of the whole Government, which are far more important than those of any two individuals, the constitutional practice, if it does require the omission, may be waived in this exceptional case. To our mind, there is not the least doubt that Sir Thomas Holland should be accompanied by these two gentlemen whoever they may be and whatever they may be, into retirement.

REMEDIES TO PACIFY STRIKERS.

MEMORIAL TO MADRAS STRIKERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

A memorial to the Governor, signed by Sir P. Thagaraya Chetty, Messrs. O. Thanikachella Chetty, Mahomed Usman, S. V. Ramaswami Mudaliar, C. Natesan and V. Shunmuga Mudaliar suggested the following remedies for the disturbance in the city as a result of mill-hands strike:—(1) Stopping the feeding at camps, (2) the transfer of Mr. Hankinson, Inspector of Police, and replacement of a considerable section of the local police, (3) the transfer of Sundaracharlu, Assistant Labour Commissioner, from Madras, (4) the issuing of proclamation announcing that wrongdoers of all classes will be severely punished, (5) Audi-Dravidas should not be kept together in one camp or near each other in the affected area. Camps should be removed outside the limits of Madras and they should not all be kept together.

TRAM STRIKE IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTA, Sept. 5.

Since this morning Indian employees of the Calcutta Tramway Traffic Department have struck work and trams are not running. On the 31st ultimo they submitted to the Traffic Manager of the Company a petition setting forth their grievances with a request to fix a date for hearing their deputation. They further said that if their grievances were not remedied without the least delay they would resume the strike.

A deputation on behalf of the employees waited yesterday on the General Manager and the reply received from him was discussed at a meeting held yesterday at the instance of the Tramways Union. The employees gave out that they were not satisfied with the reply and the strike was declared from this morning.

The Court of wards has taken over the superintendence of the minor Raja Sadat Ali Khan, proprietor of Muhamadi estate in Kheri district and part proprietor of Nanpara estate and his properties.

WELCOME TO PRINCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

clared that it was a political blunder of Mr. Gandhi to have advised the boycott of the Prince's visit. Mr. Froom on behalf of Bombay expressed the entire approval of the sentiments contained in the resolution and said the rejoicings of Bombay would be unbounded. He felt glad at the Viceroy's statement that the royal visit had nothing to do with politics and hoped that the reception to the Prince would be as the mover had described it.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha also on behalf of Bombay thought it was the bounden duty of legislature to present a welcome address. He reminded the House of the royal visits since 1873 and described how the first son of Queen Victoria was received by thousands and thousands of Indian people. Now they should all be unanimous in giving the Prince a warm welcome whatever some people might say.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha thought it was their sacred duty to welcome the Prince Hon. Mr. Bhugri said coming from a community whose loyalty had been sorely tried at this juncture he emphasised their loyalty to the throne and supported the resolution amidst applause.

Lala Ramsaran Das recalled the tradition of loyalty and hospitality to the royal House. Nawab Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan said despite the vocal section there was an overwhelming majority of Indian people who would welcome the Prince and hoped the wave started by the Council of State would travel throughout India expressing the feelings of the masses. If Mr. Gandhi saw India in the true perspective he would find India would not stand without Britain and deprecated creation of sentiments of disloyalty. Syed Riza Ali, after giving a home thrust to Sir Umar Hayat Khan for his observations on lunacy of certain people complimented the mover on the non-controversial nature of the resolution. "Let non-co-operators do their duty but they in the House should not be remiss in doing theirs." He deprecated the methods of announcement about the Prince's visit and regretted that the Legislature was not consulted beforehand but hoped that in future on such occasions the Government of India would show greater confidence to the Legislature. He also referred to the economic condition and urged economy in this direction.

"NO SHADOW OF POLITICS."

After Mr. Altaf Ali supported the resolution His Excellency Commander-in-Chief, on behalf of Government of India, accepted with sincere pleasure the resolution and said that the Prince following on the footsteps of his father and grandfather was coming to learn and realise what India was. In his visit there was no shadow of politics. In his wonderful tours to Canada, Australia and New Zealand which had been one unbroken triumph all the parties, sections and religions had sunk their differences in order to join hands and accord more than enthusiastic reception. To those who had not yet come under the magnetic influence of the Prince's personality or who had not heard him deliber an address. Lord Rawlinson said there was a pleasure in store and probably also a surprise. Notwithstanding the efforts of certain short-sighted sections of the people who desired to refrain from according welcome the resolution before the Council was a clear evidence of the true feeling of an overwhelming majority of Indian people. (applause).

The resolution was passed unanimously all standing.

WELCOME TO VICEROY.

The Maharaja of Dharbanga then moved the resolution conveying cordial welcome to the Viceroy on his assumption of the high office together with the assurance of loyal and wholehearted support of the Council in the discharge of his onerous and difficult duties. The Maharaja prefaced his speech with an eloquent tribute to the able statesmanship of Lord Reading who as the Lord Chief Justice of England had made a name for himself by his broadminded view of justice and keen solicitude to administer equity. As the Viceroy of India His Excellency's popularity had already been secured by his sincerity, goodfaith and zeal for people's welfare and the Maharaja prophesied that the next five years would mark Lord Reading out as one of the most successful administrators. They were particularly fortunate that His excellency was in India to guide them at a time when constitutional regime was beginning which opened a broad path in which the Indian people with their ancient culture could march hand in hand with the British nation. They must therefore cooperate whole-heartedly with His Excellency in all measures for maintenance of law and order and prosperity of India's vast millions.

Raja Harnam Singh seconded the resolution of the Maharaja of Dharbanga and hoped they would give sufficient support to the Viceroy in regard to political and social advancement of India. Mr. Bhurgri, in supporting the resolution, said that it was satisfactory that in an hour of trial and tribulation when India wanted a doctor who would not aggravate the malady, but with a salve of sympathy, goowwill and broadminded statesmanship heal the wounds His Excellency who was noted for his acumen as judge, financier and administrator came out as Viceroy. He had already justified their hopes by his sympathetic administration for the last few months but there were some legitimate grievances to be remedied which it was impossible to do without removing the root causes even at the risk of public opprobrium. The non-official councillors on their part had been rendering every possible assistance to Government inside the house and using their best influence and efforts outside to suppress disorder and prevent chaos and catastrophe, but they were becoming day by day more conscious of their helplessness and the futility of their efforts without that remedy being instantaneously applied. That remedy was a policy of steady and courageous conciliation. They had the lession of past experience, for instance, the agitation against the partition of Bengal. His Excellency had asked them not to expect together at every session so rich a harvest as that done at the first session but the country expected a richer harvest still during the present and subsequent sessions. At this stage President called Mr. Bhurgri to order and asked him to confine himself to the wording of the resolution or to move an amendment to it so as to suit his views. Mr. Bhurgri then began to draft his amendment. Sir Alexander Murray spoke eulogising the services of the Viceroy and recalled that while he was Ambassador in America he induced the American Government to make their silver available for India. Both Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy and Mr. Froom then supported the resolution. Mr. Annamalai Chetty emphasised Viceroy's watchword which is, justice and asked for support to His Excellency in his ideals of ordered progress and justice and Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Sirdar Jogendra Singh accorded further support. Mr. Khaparde said this address marked the beginning of constitutional address recalling the practice at Westminster on voting of an address after the speech from the throne.

MR. BHURGRI'S AMENDMENT.

At this stage Mr. Bhurgri announced his amendment to the resolution by adding at its end the words "And this house hoped that His Excellency will pursue a policy of reconciliation at this juncture and thus secure peace and tranquility which the country sorely needs." Sir Umar Hayat Khan rose to oppose the amendment and pointed out that the addition of those words to the resolution would mean that they were dictating a policy to the Viceroy which he thought was not right. Mr. Khaparde supported the amendment observing that while the speech from the throne indicated what the Government wished to bring before the session they, non-official members, by such an amendment wanted to indicate the few points they had to bring out. This was nothing but constitutional practice and there should be no objection to it. President, Mr. Muddiman, pointed out there was no analogy between the presentation of address every year in the House of Commons and presentation of address to the Viceroy on his assumption of office. Mr. Bhurgri at this stage explained that his object in moving the amendment was only to set up some sort of procedure in regard to the voting of an address on the speech from the throne and he, therefore, withdrew his amendment.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in accepting the resolution on behalf of Government expressed his sincere appreciation of the way in which it had been received. They had listened with rapt attention and with feelings of confidence and respectful admiration to the speech of the Viceroy on Saturday. It was perfectly clear that the task that lay before the Viceroy was one of unusual delicacy and exceptional complexity but he approached it with sympathy and goodwill coupled with a complete knowledge of affairs. The speaker hoped that whatever action the Viceroy would take in order to preserve peace would receive the whole-hearted support of the members of this chamber.

The resolution was carried amidst applause.

In adjourning the council for lunch the President referred to the desire of the house for the constitutional form of voting on address from the throne and said that after consulting the President of the Assembly he would submit later on in this session some suggestion on the point. The Council then adjourned till three when the Moplah outbreak would be discussed.

AFTER LUNCH.

Sir M. B. Dadabhoy in moving for adjournment of the house of the Moplah disturbances said he had no desire to embarrass Government or express any opinion on the action of the Madras Government in connection with the atrocities which had been committed, but he was representing the sentiments of the Indian nation when he said that the catastrophe that had happened in Malabar was prominently occupying the attention of the general public and every news was watched with great anxiety They had read with great horror and read grief the reports of destruction of private and public property and forcible conversion of Hindus to Mahomedanism, but as the whole history of the case had not been presented by Madras Government in a collected narrative he expected a hear from the Home Member that for the last six months seditious agitators were preaching their doctrines to fanatical Moplahs of Malabar and Government had been aware of impending danger and he, therefore, could not understand why stringent measures of precautionary character had not been taken by them especially when they knew that the Moplahs were collecting firearms, swords and other materials if that would have averted bloodshed and loss of innocent lives that had unfortunately occurred. There was havoc and consequent consternation, there were forces of disruption and disorganisation and things were getting from bad to worse. Government should take measures for their suppression and maintenance of law and order in all of which this council would give wholehearted support. He demanded from Government the cause of the outbreak and the total number of casualties both European and Indian. Of course he was satisfied at the Viceroy's statement that he being nurtured in the traditions of the Inns of Court he could not have declared introduction of martial law unless he was convinced of its absolute necessity. That statement put the matter beyond all controversy but as martial law was negation of law and with the experience of Punjab before them he hoped that it would not be enforced a moment longer than it was necessary and would be removed the moment peace and order were restored. The speaker referred to the Secretary of State's despatch on the Hunter Committee Report pointing out that there were certain canons of procedure for the consideration of military authorities and in conclusion asked the Government to take the public into their confidence and place before it every important matter concerning the outbreak.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

INTERPELLATIONS AND ANWSERS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept 5

The Legislative Assembly met this morning, the President taking his seat at 10-30 In contrast with the packed galleries on the 3rd the visitors' Gallery to-day was practically empty. There was also some fall in attendance of members. The agenda is heavy and contains Dr. Gour's resolution about presenting to the Prince of Wales an address of welcome by the Indian Legislature, setting forth the political aspirations of the Indian people and Lala Lakshmi Narayan's resolution extending welcome to the Viceroy. Besides these two resolutions, Government will introduce 6 Bills and will demand supplementary grant of one lakh for the proposed delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association which visits India next cold weather

At question time, replying to Dr. Gour, the Hon. Sir William Vincent said it was not proposed to create a Privy Council in India, that the question of appointing Council Secretaries, as provided in the Government of India Act, was deferred for the present and that the proposal to create King's Council in India was under consideration of Government.

Mr. K. Ahmed's question, doubting accuracy and straightforwardness of Government replies to non-official questions, was taken objection to by Sir William Vincent, who felt surprised that it had not been disallowed. The President remarked that although the question was such as to require disallowance, he did not rule it out because he wished to say some thing about similar questions at the end of question time.

5 MILLIONS STERLING LOAN.

Replying to Mr. E. L. Price, the Hon Mr. Hailey said that although the Assembly had approved only 5 millions sterling loan to be raised by the Secretary of State, it was later on decided to raise a loan of 7½ millions in view of the Exchange and in order to meet the large liabilities of the current year. The Government of India was not consulted before the terms of the loan were decided, and the fact of the loan being soon over-applied, thus indicating the generous terms of loan was only a matter of opinion.

Replying to Mr. Price the Hon. Dr Sapru said so far as the Government of India was aware, Afghanistan did not intend joining the League of Nations.

The Hon. Mr. Hailey informed Dr. Gour that it was proposed next year to issue fifty rupees notes of different colour to avoid its being mixed up with notes of rupees ten.

Answering Mr. Faiyaz Khan the Hon. Dr. Sapru, amidst cries of "hear, hear," emphatically denied rumours about the bombardment of Naial Ashraf. The Home Member announced in reply to the same member that circumstances under which one Mr. H. J. Greenfield was fined Rs. 20 and one Bachitarsingh was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for unlawful possession of arms were different.

PRESIDENT'S OBSERVATIONS.

After the question time, the President amidst laughter and renewed laughter, quoted certain questions which he had received, some of them requiring big speeches for their answer, others demanding historical investigation, and some bringing in personal prejudices. He hoped that only matters of public interest, as laid down in the regulation, be hereafter asked. Concluding, the President ordered that in future those questions for which members required oral answers, should be marked with star, failing which answer will be printed in the Government Assembly Report, but not answered to the Chamber.

Mr. T. Rangachari (Madras) moved for adjournment of the House to consider the Moplah situation in Malabar to which the House agreed.

Dr. Gour moved his resolution extending dutiful and loyal welcome of address from the Indian Legislature to the Prince of Wales setting forth the national aspirations of the people of India as voiced by their representatives in Indian legislature and appointing for that purpose a joint committee of both the Houses on which eleven members of the Assembly would sit etc. Gour began with the condemnation of the activities of non-cooperators in boycotting the Prince of Wales' visit, the speaker feeling sure, however, that the intelligentsia of the country did not side with this disloyal movement. It was not through the burning of foreign cloths and by wearing khadi that swarajya would be attained but it would come only as a result of the Indian Legislature showing its capabilities to bear further responsibilities (Hear, hear). Dr Gour further proceeding to show that the national aspirations which this address would contain did not mean insertion of any questions of controversial character but only those which would not trespass written or unwritten constitution of England. Mr. Rangachari moved an amendment deleting the inclusion of the national aspirations of India in the course of the address on the ground that the Prince would not come to represent any Government and that even on the matter of what India's national aspirations were, there was bound to be great difference of opinion

The Assembly should decide only to present an address of welcome free from all the political controversies Dr. Gour expressed his readiness to accept the amendment whereupon Sir William Vincent announced that if Mr. Rangachari's amendment had not been accepted Government had made up its mind to oppose the presentation of any address to the Prince of Wales which contained political and controversial issues. He felt sure that the good sense and traditional loyalty of India would override the disloyal activities of non-cooperators. The Home Member, however, suggested that the number of draft committee members should not be unwieldy.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy and Mr. J. Dwarkadas also supported the resolution, the former paying a tribute to the good qualities of the Prince of Wales and the latter emphasising that if India, when she was a subject nation, could accord very enthusiastic welcome to the members of the royal house there was greater reason that that welcome should now be more enthusiastic when India was recognised as an equal partner in the British commonwealth (applause).

MR. AGNIHOTRI'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Agnihotri (from C. P.) opposed the motion of welcome on the ground of political and economic situation of the country. Raja of Mongher observed those who did not like to welcome the Prince were not Indians (hear, hear). Mr. J. N. Majumdar expressed his great surprise which he thought the whole house felt when a discordant not against welcome was struck by Mr. Agnihotri who in doing so was not true to the oath of allegiance taken by him as a member of the house. Professor Sahani asked Mr. Agnihotri either to withdraw his opposition or to join with his non-co-operator friends. Dr. Sapru deprecated Mr. Agnihotri's attitude as bring in direct conflict with his oath of loyalty to the King. The big issue now was whether the house wanted Swarajya within the British Empire or outside it and if it was the former they should all vote for an unqualified and loyal reception to Prince of Wales (applause). Mr. Agnihotri rising for his personal explanation amidst cries of "With draw and resign" emphasised he was as loyal to the King as any other member of the house, but he felt that he should ventilate the opposition of a majority of the masses against any reception to the Prince of Wales at this time.

The President put the resolution which was carried amidst acclamations. The following 14 members as finally approved will form the part of the Assembly section of the draft committee:—Sir Siwaswamy Iyer, Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, Professor Sahani, Mr. H. Vishindas Chaudhri Shahabuddin, Lala Girdharilal, Mr. J. Chaudhri, Mr. B. C. Barcia, Mr. Rhodes (Bengal), Colonel Gidney, Dr. Gour, Mr. J. Dwarkadas, Mr. Cottelingham and Mr. Rajanshah.

Mr. Lakshmi Narayan Lal moved the resolution welcoming Viceroy which was carried unanimously without discussion.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ARM.

Sir William Vincent submitted for vote the grant of one lakh of rupees towards the cost of the proposed delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association to India during 1921-1922. The Home Member said that the parliamentary Association contained members of all self-governing dominions and tour throughout the Empire to keep itself in touch with all parts of the British Commonwealth. The necessity for seeking an early grant was due to the Government's anxiety to issue an early invitation to the delegation. India, concluded the Home Member, had much to gain by voting a grant for the visit of delegation which would gain first hand knowledge of the practical form of capacity, industry and sense of responsibility exhibited by Indian Legislature. Messrs Rangachari and Joshi supported the grant. The grant was put to vote and agreed to. Coming to the legislative business the house agreed to the addition and substitution of some members to the four select committees appointed in the Delhi session. The motion for reference of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908) Amendment Bill to a select committee was postponed for the present on the request of the Home Member. On the motion of Mr. Hullah, Rebenue Secretary, the House agreed to commit the bill to amend the law relating to Emigration to a select committee consisting of Dr. Sapru, Mr. Innes, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. C. W. Rhodes, Rai Sahib Lakshmi Narayan Lal, Mr. Bhupatiraju Venkatapatiraju, Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawala, Haji Wajihuddin, Sardar Gulab Singh, Babu K. C. Neogi, Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar and Mr. Kullah.

Mr. Innes, Commerce Secretary, introduced a bill to amend sections 63 and 68 of the Act so as to extend the time limit laid down within which bills are to be accepted after presentment from twenty-four hours to forty-eight hours as it was represented that the present limit caused in considerable in convenience and hardship. House also agreed to the introduction of another bil further to amend the Carriers Act of 1865. The amended bill would modify the liability of a common carrier on lines of English Carriers Act of 1830 in case of scheduled articles not declared under section 3 of the Act for loss or damage arising from negligence on his part or on that of his agents or servants, his responsibility in respect of criminal acts remaining as at present and to take power to make additions to the schedule.

POST OFFICE ACT.

Another bill to amend the Post Office Act, 1898 was also introduced by Mr. Innes. For many years past it had been realized that prohibition of transmission by foreign letter post of articles liable to customs duty was being systematically evaded and the loss in customs duty was thus considerable. The present amendment therefore proposed to amend the Act so as to empower the postal authorities to detain at the port of landing or other places at which they may be received any postal articles suspected to contain anything liable to customs duty and to hand them over to customs authorities to be dealt with under the Sea Customs Act or any other law for the time being in force.

WAR RELIEF TRUST.

Sir Godfrey Fell, Army Secretary, was Indian Marine Act (1887) Amendment Bill allowed by the Assembly to introduce which proposes to confer on the Director, Royal Indian Marine power to convene an Indian Marine court for trial of a gazetted officer of Royal Indian Marine. The power to confirm sentences awarded by such courts will, however, remain with the Governor-General-in-Council as at present The amendment has been necessitated by delays and inconveniences involved in the present procedure of requiring previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council to the Assembly of an Indian Marine Court. The Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903 Amendment Bill was also introduced. Leave for introducing the last bill on agenda for constituting the war relief trust was refused. Mr. Hailey who was in charge of the Bill said it was intended that the war relief trust for India should be constituted to take over the balances of the great war relief distress fund and patriotic and Indian heroes fund totalling 28 lakas to be reserved as a permanent fund to relieve the cases arising out of the future military operations in which Indian army will be employed and the remaining eleven lakhs to be allocated as grant in aid towards erection of educational establishments which would cater solely for the children of Indian officers and soldiers. Mr. E. L. Price vehemently opposed the motion characterising the Government bill as misappropriation of funds over which the Assembly was asked to grow grass by an Act of Legislature. His main objection was the diversion of the fund from its original purpose especially when those who suffered in the great war were in need of help. After Mr. Hailey's motion was rejected the Assembly adjourned till four in the afternoon to consider Mr. Rangachari's motion for adjournment.

MARTIAL LAW REGULATIONS.

300 MOPLAHS GET 2 YEARS EACH.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Sept. 5.

It is understood that until yesterday over three hundred Moplah rebels arrested from Tanur and other places have been convicted by the special magistrate sitting at Tirur under martial law regulations and sentenced to two years rigourous imprisonment each for offence of looting, removing rails etc. They have been committed to the central jail, Coimbatore.

THE MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

WANTED INFORMATION.

The "Leader" Writes:—

We strongly urge upon Government the necessity of acquainting the public at the earliest possible date, with all the circumstances connected with the serious outbreak among the Moplas. The issue of news as to the actual happenings has been commendably prompt though disjointed; but what the public now wants is a reasoned and consecutive narrative as to the causes, immediate and remote, of the outbreak, together with an estimate of the share which Khilafat and N. C. O. propaganda as also economic causes, have contributed to the fanatical temper of the rioters. If the reports received are to be credited the rising is characterised by a display of violence which has as its object not merely the British Government, but also all non-Muslims who happen to be within the reach of the excited Moplahs. We should like to know whether this display can be attributed to outside instigation, or whether it is a normal accompaniment of similar disturbances in the past. There is a further matter upon which the public ought to be enlightened without delay, and that is the seriousness of the situation from the military point of view. The latest reports seem to indicate that regular engagements have been fought, in which the Moplahs sustained hundreds of casualties in the course of attacks delivered with guns, knives and shords upon regular troops. We want the fullest particulars of these encounters. For we feel sure that the Indian public will desire to assure itself that there has been no repetition of the Punjab tragedy, when unnecessary military force was employed under circumstances of revolting horror against an unarmed crowd. Government, if it desires to stop the growth of wild rumours, should at once publish all the information at its disposal. With the exception of a few impatient idealists, no one in this country desires anarchy, least of all anarchy based upon religious intolerance. The Government may rest assured that if its case in good, it will not lack for public support in measures of reasonable firmness. But it has first to convince the public that the force which it has employed was throughly justified by all the circumstances of the case. If it does not follow this course we shall not be surprised if, in the present uneasy condition of the public mind, judgment after all goes against it by default.

U. P. LIBERALS AT WORK.

COMPAIGN AMONG KISANS

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 5.

Non-Cooperators are reported to have attempted to break up a Kisan meeting at Sitapur on Saturday organised by the special committee of the Lucknow Liberal party to safeguard the interests of tenants in connection with the Oudh Rent Bill, when it became apparent to Kisans that even in a matter that vitally affected the interests of tenants, for whom non-cooperators professed great sympathy, that non-cooperators were only anxious to create disturbance and lead them to violence. The Kisans declined to be guided by their advice to leave the meeting which was proceeded with. About 2000 Kisans were present. Pandit Krishan Prasad Kaul of Servants of India Society appealed to Government to act with promptitude in the matter of doing justice to tenants, else they might throw themselves in the arms of non-cooperators. Resolutions were passed expressing the deliberate opinion that there could be no real contentment amosg the tenantry unless their holdings were made heritable, and suggesting the complete modification of the clause relating to the acquisition of lands by landholders and the deletion of the clause relating to undesirable tenants.

The Madras Council considered a resolution relating to the constitution of Andhra University on the lines of the Madras University. Mr. Patro, Minister of Education, expressed his sympathy with the object of the resolution and suggested that he would appoint a committee of the House to examine the matter and suggest plans for the constitution of the University as suggested by the mover. On this assurance the mover withdrew the resolution.

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

The management bowing to the wishes of the public repeats this week once again, the Kohinoor photoplay.

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The film has a charm that never fades.

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DEAR SIRS,

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Thanking you for your able treatment.

Yours Sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Vizagapatam District.

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CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool 2nd September, 1921

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,		15,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
" " Sales of East Indian		500
" " Imports		...
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Mid American spot		11 70
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		19 00
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.	17 85
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan.	13 12
	Mar	18 29
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	17 49
	Jan.	17 81

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 2nd September, 1921

Months	To-day's Prices
September	11 62
October	11 57
November	11 54
December	11 53
January	11 45
February	11 39
March	11 34
April	11 32
May	11 23
June	11 19
July	11 12
August	11 05

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 1st September, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices
Sept.	17 10
Oct.	17 21
Nov.	17 40
Dec.	17 45
Jan.	17 50
Feb.	17 50
Mar.	17 50

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 2nd September, 1921.

Months.	To-days Prices.
Sept.	...
Oct.	11 49
Nov.	...
Dec.	11 55
Jan.	11 42
Feb.	...
Mar.	11 39
April	...
May	11 33
June	...
July	11 28
Aug.	...

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 2nd September, 1921.

F. G. Bengal, Good		6.90
" " Fully Good		7.40
" " Fine		7.65
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good		8.25
" " " Fully Good		8.75
" " " Fine		9.00
M.G. Broach, Good		9.55
" Fully Good		9.85
" " Fine		10.05
" Scinde, Good		6.78
" " " Fully Good		7.28
" " Fine		7.53

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, 2nd Sept. 1921.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at all U.S.Ports	...
" Exports to Great Britain	...
" " to France and Continent	...
" " to Japan	30.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	12,91.000
" " at Interior Ports	644.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 2nd Sept, 1921.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	5,000
" Forwarded	38,000
" Imports	27,000
" Stock	10,75,000
Actual Weekly Sales	85.000
Water Twist	1/9
Printers cloth	42/6

MONEY MARKET.

London, 2nd September, 1921.

Bankers Bills	56 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	28 1/4
3 months bills	37 3/4

Quotations of Silver.—Small supplies Moderate buying Quiet.

Bar Gold (per oz)	...
Lowest day to day loans	3 3/4
7 day Market loans	4
Discount Bank of England Rate p/c, since 21st July 1921.	5 1/2

London, 2nd September, 1921

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C & F Calcutta	19 6 Sellers Sept. Oct. Paid
Fine White Java, C. & F Calcutta Oct. Sellers	23/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct. Sellers	24/0
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct. Sellers	24/3

Tone:—Firm good demand.

SEEDS.

London, 2nd Sept, 1921.

RAPESEED, Fine Copper Red Sept.-Oct Sellers	£21 3/8
RAPESEED, Bombay Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct, Nominal	£ 20 3/4

TONE OF RAPESEED:—Steady.

LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sep.-Oct. Nominal	£ 24 1/4

TONE OF LINSEED:—

LINSEED Argentine Sept.-Oct, Sellers	£ 21 3/4
" Oct.-Nov. Paid	£ 21 7/8-22
" Sept Oct. Antwerp Paid	21 5/8

Fair trade matker high prices.

Tone:—A shade better, though not much done,

LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata)	...
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered ex ton) Sep.Oct., Quoted	£ 11 3/4
TORIA RAPESEED Sept.-Oct, Sellers	£ 22 3/8

London 2nd September, 1921

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 69
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 68 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 100
Yellow Metal	£ 9 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 20 1/2

EXCHANGE.

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£71 1/4
Victory Bounds 4%	£ 75 8/8 xd
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£88 3/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 47 5/8 xd
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 41
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loans	57 1/2 xd
Government Securities 3%	£ 49 3/4 xd
Indian Loan Dividend	£ 102 3/4 xd

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct. Nov.	12 1/2
Plantation first Latex Crepe Sept. Buyers	8 1/2

Tone:—

DISCOUNTS.

London, 2nd Sept. 1921.

Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 7/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 7 8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	5 1/2
" " " 6 m/st	6 1/4

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard G. M. B.	...
" Best English Selected	...
TIN BLOCK	135 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED CALCUTTA, Pure Basis Bags Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£ 2 3/10

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Sep, Dece. Sellers	37 71/2
" 4 months Jan-Apl. Sellers	38 71/2

New York 3rd Sept. 1921

Demand Bills	3 72 00

London, 3rd Sept. 1921

EXCHANGE.

On London in Paris	47 93
In Germany	329 50
In Italy	83 80

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 19
Christiana	28 13
Amsterdam	11 74
Switzerland	21 81
Belgium	...
Petrograd	...
Athens	...

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 2nd August 1921.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe Sept.-Oct, Sellers	75
Australian F, A, Q, Nominal	69

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 3-4
Hongkong	£ 95
National	£ 38

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The final between the Calcutta "A" and the Glosters wil be played on Saturday.—(A. P.).

* * * *

A press communique emphatically denies the absolutely baseless imputations that Government officers are showing partiality towards Adi Dravidas.

* * * *

A Lucknow message of September 2nd says:—Miss A. Samuel Young, an Indian Christian medical practitioner, was found dead in her bed this morning.—(A. P.).

* * * *

Information obtained by the Committee will be confidential and will not be used for prosecution of offenders or for their departmental punishment.

* * * *

Swami Shri Bhaskar Tirth of Shri Shardah Peeth, says a Shahjahanpur message, has resumed his political propaganda in these provinces.—(A. P.).

* * * *

A Lucknow message of September 2nd says:—Anti-revolutionary organisations known as Amarl Sabhas which have been started in the United Provinces have been doing useful work.—(A.P.).

* * * *

Sir M. Vishweswaraya, late Dewan of Mysore, was the chief guest at the annual social gathering of students of Poona Engineering College on Wednesday evening.—(A. P.).

* * * *

A Simla message of September 1st says:—The Punjab Government understands the mills in Bombay have commenced buying Australian wheat and that the first cargo of 6,600 tons. will reach Bombay about 25th September.—(A. P.).

* * * *

Pandit Jawahrlal Nehru is very active in touring various districts in the United Provinces and holding meetings and burning foreign cloths, among the places visited during the last few days were Lakhimpur.—(A. P.).

* * * *

It is understood that members of the Oudh Bar have resolved to request Government for an early establishment of Chief Court for Oudh with privilege of procedure of High Court for the Original Side cases.—(A. P.).

* * * *

The Punjab Government has appointed a committee with Mr. King, Financial Commissioner, as Chairman and four members all Indians to begin immediately enquiries on corruption in Government Departments, reporting upon the methods by which illegal gratifications are solicited and given.—(A. P.).

* * * *

The two semi-finals in the Calcutta Rugby Cup were played on Thursday. In the first Calcutta "A" beat Dalhousie by a goal and three tries (14 points) to nil and in the other the Glosters beat the Somersets by 3 goals, 1 dropped goal and a try (22 points) to nil.

* * * *

Brigadier-General R. B. Worgan, Military Secretary, and Lieut.-Col. Harvey, Assistant Military Secretary to the Prince of Wales, arrived on Thursday from Ootacamund to Madras to make arrangements in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales in January next.—(A. P.).

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs to 8 a.m. of 6th Sept 1921.	Since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Sept 5th. 1919.	1920.
	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 01	73 77	59 65	55 75
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)			66 70	41 01
Esplanade (Gok. Kes Hospital			62 72	38 95
Sparlle (M. S. Hpl.)			70 07	40 17
Alwap & (Govt. Hpl.)				

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th September 1921 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the north of the division, Lahore reporting 0.57in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Lahore and in defect at Rawalpindi. Day temperature is considerably lower than usual at Lahore and is above normal at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.39in. of rain and skies are lightly or moderately clouded over the division. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—There has been nearly general rain in Rajputana. Mount Abu reports a heavy fall of 3.74in; Jodhpur has had 0.21in, Ajmer 0.72in., Jaipur 0.75in and Kotah 0.11in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad but is in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature has been above normal at Karachi and Jodhpur and below it at Kotah; night temperature has been higher than usual at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and local in Gujarat; a few falls have occurred in Kathiawar. Rajkot reports 0.13in., Deesa 0.47in., Neemuch 0.80in., and Indore 0.15in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Bhuj and and Neemuch humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual over the division.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore reports 0.38in., Saugor 0.48in., Hosangabad 0.17in., Akola 0.17in., Amraoti 0.24in., Nagpur 0.30in., Chanda 0.36in. and Raipur 1.75in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual except at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Light rain has fallen nearly generally. Ratnagiri has had 0.19in. Mormugao 0.10in. and Karwar 0.30in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in east Hyderabad humidity is in slight defect. Day temperature is above normal at Sholapur but below it at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The depression to the west of Kathiawar yesterday has passed out of the reporting area. The storm from the Bay is affecting the weather in the Central Provinces. The monsoon is weak in the Peninsula. There has been nearly general rain in the Konkan, the Central Provinces, Central India West and Rajputana and local rain in Gujarat and the north Punjab. A few falls have occurred in Malabar, the south Bombay Deccan, Kathiaw and the United Provinces. Mount Abu and Raipur are the only two stations which record falls eqceeding an inch, the amounts reported being 3.74in. and 1.75in. respectively. Day temperature is lower than usual in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West and the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to be nearly general in the Central Provinces, Central India West and Rajputana and local on the west coast, and the United Provinces with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Gujarat and the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th September 1921.

The storm in the Bay is crossing the Orissa and Ganjam coasts and has caused some heavy rain. The depression in Gujarat is passing westwards into the Arabian Sea and heavy rain has fallen in Kathiawar. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Islands, Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, Central India East, the Central Provinces and the Konkan and local in the east of the United Provinces, west Rajputana, Coorg and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, the west of the United Provinces, the central Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and east Hyderabad.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point, Tavoy two inches; Rangoon one; Diamond Island, Cuttack one and a half; Seoni four; Pachmarhi two; Pendra one; Calingapatam two and Gopalpur four.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	in. 29 653
Temperature of Air	deg. 80 0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75 8
Dew Point	74 1
Relative humidity of Air	9 823
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6 6
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	83 6
Minimum do do	77 8
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind do.	miles 184
Fall of Rain	inches 0 01
Total fall during month	" 0 94
do. year	" 73 77
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	5th Sept. 0 07

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sunday.	11th Sept	m7 7	24 9
		6 53a	23 5

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m	ft. in
Sunday.	11th Sept	m0 0	19 2
		6 38a	20 10

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FORT STREET FORT,
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APPEAL TO ENGLISHMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of Wednesday the 10th instant there appears a letter by an Englishman under the initials "R. B. Y.C." in reply to the letter of "A. F. S. T." appearing in your issue of the 6th idem headed "An appeal to the Englishmen in Bombay" and commenting upon their silent attitude as regards the present poltical unrest and awakening of India. I assume that the initials R. B. Y. C., indicate that he is a member of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club and on that assumption I take the liberty of commenting upon the mentality of the writer and the class to which he belongs.

One lesson which the people of India have recently learnt to their cost is that the Anglo-Indian has recently developed a short and convenient memory. When the War was going on against the Allies he was loud in his praises of the whole-hearted services in men, money and munition which India gave to the British Empire. Now that war triggers are over, he forgets the heroic stand made by the Indian army at the most critical period of the war and indulges in insulting India's self-respect. In his heart of hearts every Englishman knows and feels the heinousness of the atrocities committed in the days of the Punjab Martial Law is conscious that these acts of ferocity have blackened their faces and lower their character in the estimation of the world. R. B. Y. C.'s countrymen have long before this confessed in their inner circles that Dyer, O'Dwyer, Bosworth Smith, Johnson and Company have done immense harm to their prestige.

R. B. Y. C. talks of "Forgive and Forget". But do Englishmen ever forget? Have they not gone on tightening the screws of legal oppression? Have they given any proofs of their sincerity? The Indians at one time patiently waited for such proofs and when it was heralded from the house-tops that a man of the most sympathetic character in the person of Lord Reading had been sent out to redress India's grievances, what did they find? Nothing but insincere talk! The bureaucracy is still very strong. But R. B. Y. C. and his countrymen have to realise that the spirit of the whole nation is determined to be free from slavery. The birth and growth of the spirit of freedom daily evidenced are by the readiness of hundreds of Indians to suffer for their country. They have no terrors for the jail.

R. B. Y. C.'s talk of there being more money and gold in India, at the present time represented by the bungalows on the Malabar Hill and the Rolls Royce and race horses of a few rich Indians shows the ignorance of the writer as to the economic condition of India. Has he ever realised that the teeming millions of Indian hardly get one meal a day and that this state is due to the economic condition brought about by the British Raj which maintains a huge army at the expense of 60 crores of rupees? Is this the Englishman's idea of India for the Indians? If what necessity is there for maintaining such an expensive army? The Englishman uses the army maintained at the cost of the lifeblood of India for exploiting distant lands as unhappily situated as India and yet, he has the hardihood to say that he is governing India for the Indians. Did he govern India for the Indians when he destroyed its industries to make room for English goods? Did he govern India for the Indians when he destroyed their martial spirit, their power to protect themselves from foreign aggression? Did he govern India for the Indians when he closes all avenues to Indians for equipping themselves for the service of the country? Did he govern India for the Indians when India was annually drained of its wealth, its economic energy gradually reduced?

One has only to examine critically the acts of omission and commission of the Rulers of India in order to find that their are guided by selfish interest, their mooto being "British people first and Devil take the hind-most".

So much for R. B. Y. C's attempt to justify the misdeeds of his countrymen. It seems however, that R. B. Y. C. has some sympathisers outside his own circle who have their own axes to grind, including some of my co-religionists. May I appeal to them to look ahead and not be guided by their petty personal interest? What has made the name of the Parsi community great? It is not their wealth or commercial enterprise so much as their political activities which were always on the side of justice and fairness, and which were always directed to fight the people's battles against the rulers without caring for the consequences. Have the Parsis so soon forgotten the life history of Dadabhai Naoroji who devoted his life to the cause of the Indians? Do they not remember how valiently Sir Pherozeshah Mehta stood against the rigours of bureaucratic Government? I will conclude by saying that my co-religionists' political salvation rests on their continued and unflinching support of the heroic attempt the Indian people as a whole are now making to free themselves from the trammels of foreign domination.—Yours, etc.,

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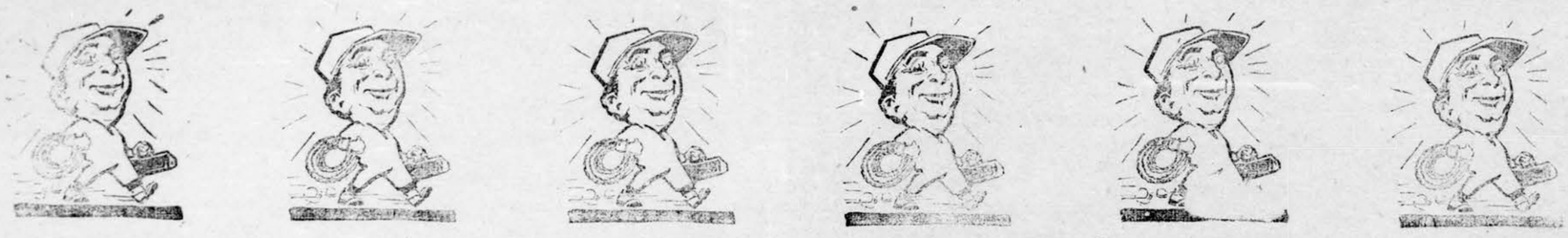

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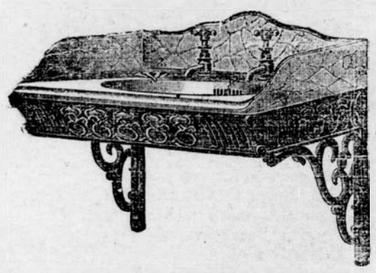

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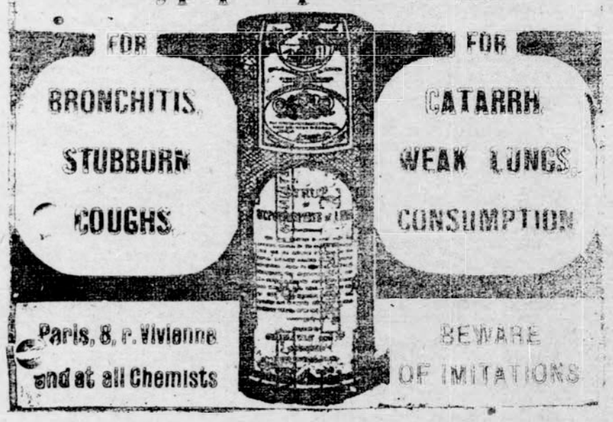

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